

Journalists

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post



Table with exchange rates for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Australia, etc.

No. 32,560 44/87

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 1, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1987

Dow Gains 55, Is Up For Week

Steadier Dollar, Overseas Gains Stir Confidence

NEW YORK — Wall Street ended another volatile week on Friday with a further rebound in stock prices and market confidence.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 stocks rose 55.20 points, to close at 1,993.53, a gain of 2.8 percent.

Dealers said confidence seemed gradually to be recovering in the market, with a rise of 144 points, or 3 percent, in the Dow in the past three sessions.

The tone is much better," said Jack Baker, head of block trading for Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

Mr. Baker and other traders who called this week's rebound normal in the face of last week's big sell-off, said they would not be surprised to see the Dow Jones average climb to 2,200 soon.

Traders attributed Friday's rally to several factors, including a more stable dollar. Gains in Asian and European stock markets also gave a boost to Wall Street.

They also said that many investors continued to feel that the market was greatly oversold after the Oct. 19 collapse, when the Dow dropped 508 points, and that many stocks were "bargains."

For the second day in a row, prices also rose in active trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues, but over the week those markets still lost ground.

The buying enthusiasm on the NYSE began in earnest on Thursday when the Dow index climbed 91.51 points.

Issues that gained on Friday amounted to almost 10 times those that lost ground.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to about 303.36 million shares, up from 258.1 million on Thursday.

That brought the week's trading volume to about 1.4 billion shares, second only to that of last week's, when more than 2.3 billion shares traded.

The heavy trading came despite a heavy market, Page 10

House, in Reversal, Backs Tax Increase

After a tough partisan fight that sent an uncertain signal to Wall Street, the House of Representatives reversed itself and approved \$12 billion in tax increases in help reduce the U.S. federal deficit.

Kiosk Italians Fail To Curb Strikes

ROME (Reuters) — Divisions in the Italian coalition government derailed an attempt Friday by Prime Minister Giovanni Goria to ban wildcat strikes that have caused weeks of chaos for air and rail travelers.

A statement issued after a five-hour cabinet meeting said Mr. Goria had put forward emergency measures requiring 15 days' advance notice for strikes in essential public sectors and maintenance of a skeleton service during any stoppage.

The statement said that no agreement had been reached.

El Greco's "Portrait of a Cavalier" in the Paris show, "From El Greco to Picasso," Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS Australia and Singapore help U.S. efforts to head off high technology smuggling to the Soviet bloc, Page 5.

SPORTS Thomas Hearns became the first man to win world boxing titles at four weights, Page 17.

Dow close: UP 55.20 The dollar in New York: DM 1.729 £ 1.722 ¥ 138.40 S 8.625



President Ronald Reagan and Eduard A. Shevardnadze posed for photographers at the White House on Friday before Mr. Reagan announced that Mikhail S. Gorbachev will arrive in Washington on Dec. 7 for a summit meeting.

Gorbachev and Reagan To Meet Dec. 7 in U.S. To Sign Missile Treaty

By Don Oberdorfer and Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Friday that he and Mikhail S. Gorbachev would hold a summit meeting in Washington starting Dec. 7 to sign a treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles and work toward a pact next year halving U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive arsenals.

U.S. officials said the summit meeting was tentatively planned for three days, all of them in Washington, but that the Soviets had asked for flexibility in case Mr. Gorbachev decided to stay longer.

Mr. Reagan made the announcement in the presence of Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who arrived in Washington early Friday with a letter from Mr. Gorbachev proposing dates and an agenda for the meeting.

A week earlier, Mr. Gorbachev had declined to set dates for the meeting, telling Secretary of State George P. Shultz in a Kremlin session that he did not "feel comfortable" in agreeing to come to Washington in the absence of assurances of major strides toward curbing strategic defense.

With Mr. Shevardnadze looking on Friday, Mr. Reagan said: "There's no way that we can give up SDI," referring to the space-based Strategic Defense Initiative.

He said that curbing strategic defense "is no longer put down as a flat demand" by the Soviets as a required condition of the 50-percent cuts in strategic offensive arms that the two nations are seeking.

A statement issued by the two governments suggested the areas of potential negotiation on strategic defense, saying that, in Washington, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would consider instructions to their Geneva arms negotiators "on the observance of and non-withdrawal from the ABM Treaty for an agreed period."

Mr. Gorbachev, as recently as Oct. 23, proposed a 10-year non-withdrawal period from a strict interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty banning anti-missile systems in space.

The two sides, however, disagree on what testing would be permitted during such a period and what would happen once it expired.

In comments to reporters, Mr. Reagan said he hoped to sign a treaty banning strategic offensive arms by 50 percent in a return summit meeting in Moscow in the first half of next year.

A White House official said that agreement on a strategic arms accord was "effectively linked" to Mr. Reagan's Moscow trip, suggesting that completion of a treaty or some very major progress would be necessary for the visit to take place.

■ Gorbachev Book Warning Mr. Gorbachev says in a forthcoming book that any delay of his economic reforms could cause a serious political crisis in the Soviet Union. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Excerpts of the Soviet leader's book appeared in the latest edition of the weekly Moscow News.

While promoting his reforms and criticizing some actions of previous regimes, Mr. Gorbachev does not make a complete break with the past in the book.

Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture and rapid industrialization were necessary even though there were serious errors, he said, and the Communist Party was justified in removing Nikita S. Khrushchev as the nation's leader in 1964.

Mr. Gorbachev has said he worked on the book "Perestroika and New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World," during his vacation in August and September. He uses the word "perestroika," or restructuring, to describe his reform program.

The book is expected to be on sale in November.

"Perestroika is an urgent necessity. Any delaying of perestroika in the near future could aggravate the internal situation which, to put it straight, would contain a threat of a serious socio-economic and political crisis," Mr. Gorbachev says in the book.

Soviet Marshal Sees Peril In SDI and Missile Cuts

By Bill Keller

MOSCOW — Soviet analysts say they believe deployment of President Ronald Reagan's anti-missile defense system, coupled with an agreement to cut long-range nuclear weapons in half, could give the United States a decisive military advantage, the chief of the Soviet General Staff has declared.

The official, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, said that if the two countries reduced their long-range nuclear arsenals to 6,000 warheads each, as they have agreed in principle to do, a defensive shield against nuclear weapons could be effective enough to pose a military threat.

"We are deeply convinced that creating a space-based defense for the territory of the United States would radically step up the military threat toward the Soviet Union," he said in an interview.

Marshal Akhromeyev's remarks came in response to questions about why the Soviet Union was so concerned about the proposed defense system, the Strategic Defense Initiative, when many American and Soviet experts contend such a shield would not be reliable.

The military leader, who rarely agrees to be interviewed, answered questions for 45 minutes on Tuesday in the office of Valentin M. Falin, chief of the Novosti press agency. Publication was delayed so the marshal could review a transcript of his remarks.

Marshal Akhromeyev, 64, said that in his view there could be no treaty reducing long-range weapons unless the United States also agreed to what Soviet officials call "strict adherence" to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which restricts development of space defenses, for at least 10 years.

Marshal Akhromeyev, one of three top deputies to the defense minister, General Dmitri T. Yazov, has often been at Mikhail S. Gorbachev's side during the negotiations on nuclear arms. He took part in the meetings last week between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet leader about the impasse over the issue of space weapons.

In the interview and in written answers in questions submitted beforehand, Marshal Akhromeyev also made these points:

• The proposals by American officials to offset the abolition of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by adding more bombers and other weapons have aroused deep suspicion in the Soviet military about American good faith.

• The Soviet military believes the 1979 decision to intervene in Afghanistan "was not a mistake," Marshal Akhromeyev's view on See SDI, Page 2

EMS Takes Up the Strain of Falling Dollar

By Reginald Dale

PARIS — At the end of a stormy week in world foreign exchange markets, the European Community's eight-nation currency bloc, the European Monetary System, appeared Friday to have weathered the latest buffeting by a tumbling dollar.

But government officials and private analysts warned that the system of jointly floating European exchange rates could come under further strain in the days ahead, particularly if the dollar continues to fall.

Tensions in the EMS were evident early in the week as funds deserting the dollar fled into the system's hardest currency, the Deutsche mark, pushing it upward against the weaker French franc and Italian lira.

By Friday, however, the Bank of France seemed to have staved off initial pressure on the franc with what one official described as "very impressive" defensive tactics.

The threat of political tension between Bonn and Paris, often quick to surface at times of currency upheaval, had receded, the official said.

The Bank of France apparently convinced the market of its determination to defend the exchange rate with a firm statement Friday that it would hold the franc within the permitted 2.25 percent EMS fluctuation limits.

It would allow the franc flexibility within those limits, so as to absorb any speculative attack, the central bank said. Anyone betting on a franc devaluation would "have to pay the price."

The statement came as the mark was fixed at a record high of 3.39 francs in Paris. It was the third consecutive daily high this week.

With the West German Bundesbank also hinting at some easing of its rigorous interest rate policy, which would make marks marginally less attractive, the French franc "may be let off the hook a little bit," said David M. Jones, chief economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a New York securities firm.

Most analysts stressed, however, that with the world's markets on tenterhooks from day in day, if not hour to hour, the EMS currency structure would remain precarious.

Private economists did not rule out an early meeting of European finance ministers to discuss a possible realignment of the EMS exchange rates, in which the mark would be revalued against the weaker currencies.

France and Italy are no longer prepared to raise interest rates to defend their currencies, said Brendan Brown, chief economist at London's County NatWest investment bank. Against the background of a falling dollar and deteriorating world economic outlook, that made a realignment more likely, he said.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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Mr. Brown and other analysts, however, said that much would depend on West German monetary policy next week, when the Bundesbank's intentions should become clearer.

Bonn on Friday announced a slight decline in interest rates on five-year Treasury and state bonds and said that it intended to "stabilize interest rates on a lasting basis."

These signals were "quite encouraging," Mr. Brown said. See EMS, Page 15

Goat? Sheep? No, It's a Geep

U.S. Researchers Create Livestock and Controversy

By Keith Schneider

DAVIS, California — Old MacDonald had a farm, and on that farm he had some geeps.

In an experimental barnyard on the University of California's Davis campus, researchers are raising the world's largest herd of man-made livestock, a strange group of creatures with the face and horns of a goat and the body of a sheep.

Most of the geeps are still babies, peeking from behind the legs of their mothers, which are adult sheep.

But an adult geep gave birth to a sheep last summer. Goats have shown promise of bearing geeps. And more sheep are expected soon to have little geeps.

Gary Anderson and his colleagues have made nine geeps by taking cells from a seven-day-old goat embryo, inserting them into a seven-day-old sheep embryo and then implanting the joint embryo into a ewe's womb.

Nowhere is the power of the new life-transforming techniques in animal biotechnology more clearly evident than in the open barns of this 79-year-old university, a renowned center for farm research previously known best for developing square, thick-skinned processing tomatoes and huge machines to harvest them.

For years the university, which is near Sacramento, has been at the center of a national debate over its advocacy of an increasingly industrialized form of agriculture dependent on chemicals, ma-

chines and the ability to design plants and animals to fit that production system.

With the development of the geeps, new criticism has erupted, even as supporters have been energized, showering this campus in recent months with cheers and jeers.

The geeps are the handiwork of Mr. Anderson, a 40-year-old reproductive physiologist who prefers to call his creations chimeras.

In Greek mythology, chimeras were monstrous animals, part serpent, part lion and part goat. Mr. Anderson's geeps, however, are neither horrible nor ugly. They are, he believes, intelligent, agile and sturdy.

Latin Peace Plan Totters as Managua And Salvador Rebels Begin to Balk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — The Central American peace plan appeared in jeopardy Friday after the Nicaraguan government and the leftist rebels in El Salvador said they would refuse to take further steps in compliance with the pact.

The Sandinists, hardening their position, announced in Managua on Thursday night that Nicaragua would neither lift its five-year-old state of emergency nor put into effect a broad political amnesty under the five-nation accord until all aid to the U.S.-backed rebels known as contras was ended.

In El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas said they would not attend a new round of talks with the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government, which they blame for the slaying last Monday of a leading human rights campaigner.

The talks on a cease-fire in the eight-year-old civil war in El Salvador had been due to begin in Mexico on Friday.

"To attend this meeting would only contribute to the creation of false hopes and distract national and international attention from the murder," the rebels said in a statement on Thursday.

The two announcements came a week before the peace plan is scheduled to go into effect. The plan calls for, among other things, cease-fires in the civil wars in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

On Tuesday, President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, the architect of the plan, said that the negotiations among the five nations involved in the pact were "at an impasse" and that Nicaragua must make new concessions to enhance the peace process.

The statement on Thursday in Managua, issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front after a daylong meeting of its most important members, significantly hardened Nicaragua's position in the peace process as the deadline next Thursday for compliance with the pact approaches.

The statement said that the government "no way, nowhere, through no intermediary, at no time will ever hold a political dialogue" with the highest leaders of the contras.

The Sandinist position paper was read in a burlough speech at the assembly's close by the Sandinists' top ideologue, Bayardo Arce, who is also one of nine top Sandinist commanders.

The Sandinist statement was the culmination of two weeks of tense debate within party ranks over how flexible the government should be with the peace plan, signed Aug. 7

in Guatemala by the five Central American presidents. "We can't give an amnesty while the mercenary forces continue to assassinate our brothers," the statement said. "We can't suspend the state of emergency while peasants, old people, women and children are fired upon indiscriminately, while the organized aggression of the United States, which is precisely what gave rise in the first place to the emergency, persists."

The Reagan administration has said it will seek \$270 million in new See PACT, Page 2

Barbarians in Belgium?

Joseph Michel, the Belgian interior minister, offered in apology Friday for referring to many of the nation's immigrants, mainly Moslems from Mediterranean countries, as "barbarians," Page 2.

Rightists See Ginsburg as 'One of Us'

By Ruth Marcus and Al Kamen

WASHINGTON — In nominating Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg to the Supreme Court, President Ronald Reagan has turned from one of the country's best-known conservative jurists to one whose views outside the field of antitrust and regulatory law are largely a mystery.

In contrast to Judge Robert H. Bork, Judge Ginsburg, a soft-spoken former Harvard Law School professor who has served on the federal court of appeals in Washington for less than a year, has written little, if anything, on the contentious social issues he would have to grapple with as a justice.

Although Judge Ginsburg is relatively little known, his conservative backers in the administration pushed for him above Judge Anthony M. Kennedy, the other leading candidate, largely because they believed Judge Ginsburg would be more "reliable" as one senior administration official put it, in adhering to conservative principles of judicial restraint.

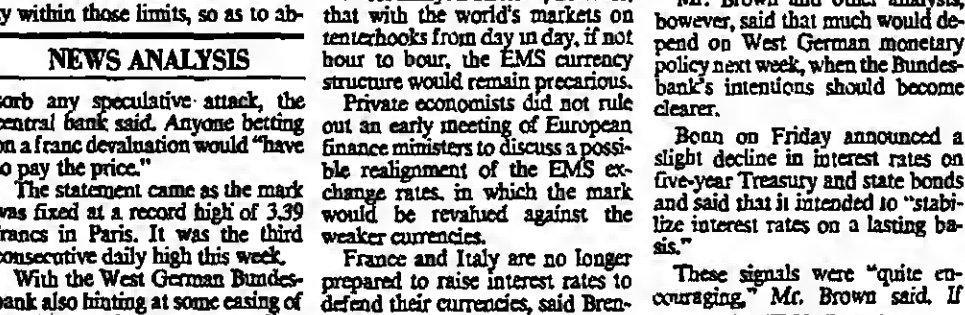
Asked how the administration could be so certain Judge Ginsburg would not turn out to be a surprise on the court, one senior Justice Department official said confidently, based on private conversations with Judge Ginsburg, "He's one of us."

[Judge Ginsburg began a quick round of courtesy calls on Senate leaders Friday, seeking support for the confirmation that the Senate denied Judge Bork. The Associated Press reported.]

If confirmed, Judge Ginsburg, 41, would be the second-youngest Supreme Court justice this century, after Justice William O. Douglas, who joined the court at 40.

His champions say that, despite his youth, his impressive résumé — law review editor, Supreme Court clerk, law school professor and state government official — illustrates

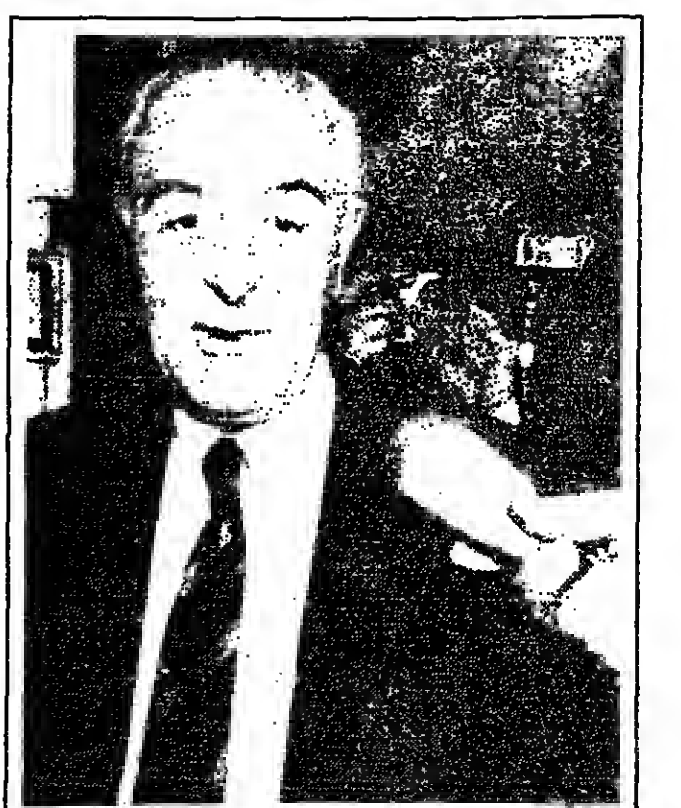
See COURT, Page 2



ALMOST BULLISH — A dealer on the floor of the London Stock Exchange wearing a hard hat Friday with the logo of British Petroleum Co. The government opted to proceed with a £7.2 billion offer of shares in the company despite the recent market rout. But underwriters who signed up to support the offer stand to lose £1 billion on paper. Page 11.



See GEEP, Page 2



Barbarians in Belgium? Joseph Michel, the Belgian interior minister, offered in apology Friday for referring to many of the nation's immigrants, mainly Moslems from Mediterranean countries, as "barbarians," Page 2.

your message to... national Tribune.

Worried Paris Cabbies Come Up With Shocking Idea

By Youssef Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — Parisian taxi drivers, in search of protection against thieves and muggers, have come up with the "blazing seat," an electric cushion slipped under the passenger seat that is attached to a powerful battery.

At the touch of a button the device delivers 52,000 volts of low-tension electric current to the back of the spine. It works.

"I just shot straight up and let out a tremendous yell," said Jon Silverman, a correspondent who was asked to try it out a few days ago for a BBC report. "Gave myself a terrific bruise on the shin when my head hit the front seat as I jumped up to escape the shock. I don't think it's a good idea."

The device is slightly more powerful than the police weapon known as the stun gun, which delivers about 40,000 to 50,000 volts.

If a Parisian taxi drivers' union has its way, it will install the device, which costs about \$1,100, in most of the 14,300 cabs of the city.

Five taxis are already equipped with it. The supplier, Lucien Cornu, who represents a company called Reconnex, says 1,000 more devices are on order.

Aides to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris, privately ridiculed the idea. The police are skeptical.

The bus seat's main champion, Norbert Ben-Arous, the secretary-general of an organization representing the owners of about 20 percent of Parisian taxis, says the project is furling ahead.

"In France anything that is not forbidden is allowed," he said Thursday after emerging, slightly pale, from a live demonstration for the world press at the Place de la Concorde.

Spurred on by the recent murder of a woman who drove a cab, drivers insist they need stronger protection.

But judging from the horror stories that some Parisians tell of their daily duel with taxi drivers, this view is not widely shared. Complaints range from the common impression that most drivers spend much of their time going home — routinely dismissing a fare because "it's not on my way" — to reports of being curdy told that "there are no taxis, call later," after a long wait on the phone for a radio-dispatched taxi.

In one case, a driver's dog — a common sight in the front seat — assaulted a passenger, Jean-François Kahn, as he reached past the muzzle to pay the fare.

For riders of African or Arab origin, it is common to be ignored and occasionally insulted with a racist epithet as the taxi rolls by.

It is not that taxis are unregulated in Paris. Rules say they must post the time for ending their service in the back window and cannot refuse any ride until half an hour before that time.

Passengers can also complain to police headquarters, where a special board holds regular sessions. It seems to make little difference, though.

To be sure, taxi drivers have their own complaints. Fares are low. Taxes are high. Noise is incessant.

"The traffic is awful," complained Paul de Angelis, the son of a taxi driver who has driven a Parisian cab himself for 17 years. "A few years ago I could take in as much as 30 fares a day. Today I average 13 to 15."

Above all there is the danger, Mr. Ben-Arous says, and the police confirm that an average of 40 assaults on taxi drivers are reported each month.

The recent killing was the 19th of a taxi driver since 1979.

"We are not like sheep, waiting to be slaughtered," Mr. Ben-Arous said.

Mr. Chirac's staff in City Hall says there are other ways to protect drivers.

One is a bulletproof bubble installed around the driver, and another is a safe deposit box in which the driver's money can be locked.

It was even suggested that riders buy an electronic credit card and pay with it.

Predictably, drivers say none of the proposed alternatives is worthwhile.

"Most turned down the bubble, even though we offered to subsidize it," said Jean-Pierre Richer, the traffic director at the Paris police. "They like to gossip with the clients. It helps with the tip."

Instead, the taxi drivers want subsidies to purchase the hot seat.

What about accidental use? Or will angry drivers settle even simple arguments by sending some "juice," as Mr. de Angelis calls the electric current, to the back seat?

"No way," Ben-Arous said.

The device has a three-step trigger mechanism. A driver turns it on with a button, arms it with another and triggers it with a third. It unlocks in case of an accident.

Besides, taxi drivers "can tell when a guy has bad intentions," he argued. "Good family men have nothing to worry about."

Belgian Aide Calls Moslem Immigrants 'Barbarians'

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Belgian interior minister has warned that the presence of Arab and other immigrants could bring political instability to Belgium. He described the immigrants, mainly Moslems from Mediterranean countries, as "barbarians."

Joseph Michel, the interior minister in the caretaker government, offered Friday to apologize if anyone was offended by his remarks.

Mr. Michel had said in French to a Dutch-language magazine, *Exclusief*: "We risk being like the Romans — invaded by barbarians. The barbarians are the Arabs, the Moroccans, the Turks and the Yugoslavs."

"You can't call them anything else," he continued in a recording of his interview broadcast Friday over the Belgian French-language radio station RTBF. Referring to the immigrant workers, Mr. Michel said that they "are people who come from very far away and who have nothing in common with our civilization."

Denying that he had any racist intentions in making the remarks, Mr. Michel said through a spokesman at the Interior Ministry that he used the word "barbarian" in "its original sense, which means foreign."

In a statement later Friday, Mr. Michel said that "it is in this etymological sense that one should understand my declarations. Any other interpretation can only be considered as malevolent on the part of those who seem to wish to get up a plot against me."

"If, despite the clarifications I make, some people still consider themselves wounded, I would regret it deeply and I would not hesitate for a moment to apologize to them," he said.

In Ankara, the Turkish Foreign Ministry condemned Mr. Michel's remarks, but it said the matter was too trivial to affect friendly relations between the two countries.

In Brussels, the influx of immigrant workers has caused some poorer neighborhoods to acquire a reputation for crime, causing resentment among Belgian residents. Their grievances have often found an electoral platform to some extremist local politicians.

"It's not serious, it's just foolish and stupid," said Guy Depes, an editor at the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir*. "Anyway, Mr. Michel already has had his last ministerial job."

WORLD BRIEFS

7th Game in Chess Event Is Adjourned

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) — The seventh game of the world chess championship was adjourned with the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, leading his 42d move against the champion, Garry Kasparov.

Experts said Mr. Karpov had chances to win the game when play resumes Saturday.

Mr. Karpov leads the match 3.5 points to 2.5, with two victories, one loss and three draws. The title will go to the first player to accumulate 12.5 points or to win six games.

GAME 7

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov	White Karpov	Black Kasparov
1. d4	Nf6	15. e5	Qd5	29. cd	Qd4
2. e4	g6	16. Bf2	Rd8	30. Qf7	Rc4
3. Nc3	d5	17. Qe1	Qe4	31. Bxd4	Qc4
4. cd	Nxd5	18. e5	Qf5	32. Rf2	Qc5
5. e4	Nxe5	19. Bf4	Nd4	33. Rf5	Qc4
6. Be4	c5	20. Kf1	Qg4	34. Rf1	Qe5
7. Be4	c5	21. a4	b6	35. Kd1	b5
8. Ne2	Ne6	22. Ra2	hg	36. Qe4	Qc5
9. Be3	0-0	23. Qb1	g6	37. Qe5	Qc5
10. 0-0	Bg4	24. Qb3	Qe6	38. Re1	Bf6
11. Bf4	Ne5	25. Nf4	Qf7	39. Qe6	Qe6
12. Bxf7+	Rxf7	26. Nxf6	Qxg6	40. Rd1	Qd8
13. Bg3	Rf7	27. Qxg6+	Kxh8	41. Rf1	Qd7
14. Kd1	Qd6	28. Rb2	cd		Adjourned.

Mozambique Says Rebels Kill 21

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AFP) — The Mozambique News Agency said Friday that rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement ambushed and killed 21 people Thursday in a convoy of vehicles on the main north-south road about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of here.

Eighty vehicles were destroyed in the attack, which occurred in the Tanga area, journalists remaining from the scene reported. The rebels are widely believed to be trained and supplied by South Africa, but the Mozambique government has denied it.

Mozambique authorities insist that the rebels receive logistic support from South Africa. Military sources say that the upsurge of rebel activity was due to "massive infiltration" of rebels across the South African border since April.

Pope Closes Synod on Role of Laymen

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Pope John Paul II closed a monthlong synod of bishops Friday, saying that the prelates had raised "profound and stimulating" ideas on the role of women and youth in the church and society.

The synod, an advisory body convened to examine the role of lay Catholics, ended with a Mass in St. Peter's Basilica celebrated by the pope and more than 200 bishops. In final recommendations sent to the pope, the bishops condemned discrimination against women. But they dropped specific proposals by U.S. bishops for opening all nonordained ministries to women.

Vatican security men grabbed an unarmed American near the end of Friday's service as he rushed toward the pope screaming. A Vatican spokesman identified the man as Thomas Sizer, 57, of Columbus, Ohio, who said he wanted to tell the pontiff about his ideas on peace and nuclear weapons.

Jetliner and Cargo Plane Nearly Hit

NEW YORK (NYT) — A Pan American World Airways jetliner came within about 50 feet (15 meters) of hitting a DC-3 cargo plane Tuesday night shortly before the two planes landed at St. Croix, Virgin Islands, government and airline officials said.

The crew of the Pan Am Boeing 727 told company officials that they had not seen the cargo plane until they turned on their landing lights at an altitude of 700 to 800 feet. The DC-3 was 150 to 175 feet ahead of them, and only a sharp climb to the left averted a collision, they said. The jetliner was flying from Miami with 60 people on board. The DC-3, a piston-engine craft, was operated out of Miami by Carib Air Corp.

The incident was one of the most disturbing in a continuing series of near collisions involving airliners. Federal Aviation Administration agency figures show that, from January through September of this year, near collisions of all types increased to 837 from 628 for the same period in 1986.

For the Record

The House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-contra affair missed the deadline Friday to submit their reports. Because of procedural and declassification delays, Congress agreed to give them two more weeks to submit their conclusions.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Mali Is Hit by Yellow Fever Epidemic

GENEVA (AP) — A yellow fever epidemic has hit Mali, killing 150 people since last month, the World Health Organization reported Friday.

A total of 270 cases have been recorded since the outbreak was discovered Sept. 21 in the country's southern part, which includes the capital, Bamako. The organization urged foreign travelers to get vaccinations. Yellow fever is usually carried by mosquitoes and can kill within a week in severe cases. Symptoms include fever, aches and vomiting.

Senate Votes to Protect Air Travelers

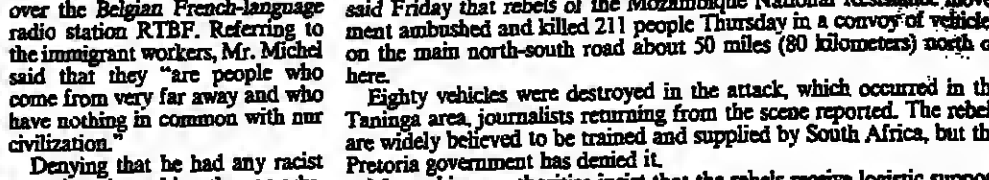
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate passed wide-ranging legislation Friday that would require airlines to report on their quality of service, mandate drug testing for airline employees and provide consumers with a 24-hour toll-free number to file complaints.

The Air Passenger Protection Act of 1987, approved 89-5, will now be included with similar House legislation in a conference committee. The measure would require airlines to report on such matters as the percentage of flights on time, how much luggage has been lost, the number of passengers denied boarding and the number of flights canceled.

The bill would require that airline ticket and travel agents have information in their computers showing how close to schedule each U.S. airline flight was, on average, the previous month. The rest of the performance information would have to be available to travelers at airports and publicized by the Department of Transportation.

Hungarians will be able to travel to the West as often as they wish beginning in January, the official Hungarian news agency MTI reported. At present, Hungarians may travel to the West only once every three years, or annually if they receive invitations.

Sudan's national carrier, Sudan Airways, has suspended all flights for 10 days starting on Friday to allow for a major overhaul of its services, the state-run radio reported.



A mother geep, right, with her offspring in a pen at the University of California at Davis.

Israeli Inquiry Finds Agents Beat Suspects

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A special investigative committee reported Friday that agents of the Shin Bet internal security service routinely used "physical pressure" to extract confessions from Arab suspects and then lied about those methods in court. But the report recommended that no agents be prosecuted for those practices.

The report said that such practices "must be pulled out by the roots." But the apologetic tone and lack of punitive recommendations were likely to be seen by many as tacit vindication for the agency.

The report seemed to reflect a consensus among Israelis that although abuses of power were unfortunate, the Shin Bet nonetheless deserves public support because of the difficult nature of its task of preventing terrorism and enforcing security laws in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, most of whose Arab residents oppose Israeli rule.

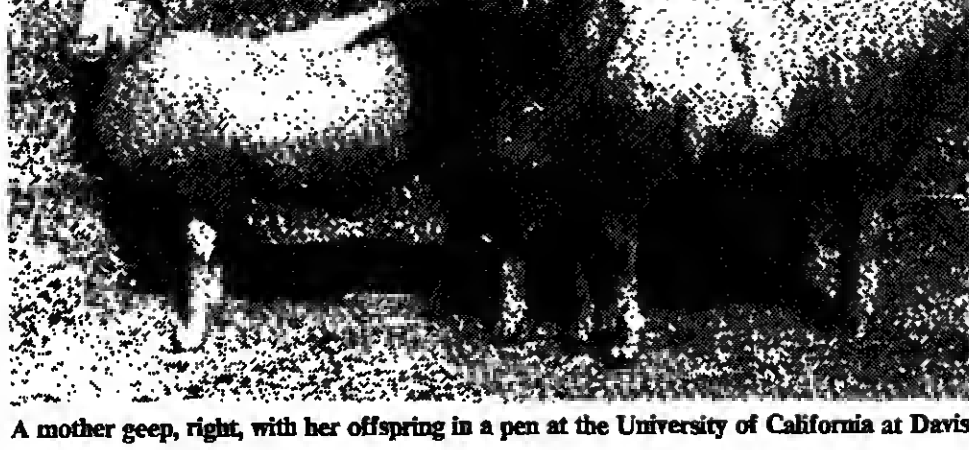
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir indicated as much Friday when he said that although he had not yet read the report, "I don't think it will have a negative impact on the morale of our security services."

"I know very well that they are doing a very professional job, and they will continue to do it," he said.

The public session of the report, which was made public by Mr. Shamir's office on the eve of the Jewish sabbath, apparently in an attempt to dull its impact, described a 16-year abuse of Israeli's judicial system that it said was either winked at or actively encouraged by senior officials of the agency.

The "distressing and regrettable" result, the report said, was that the agency "permitted itself to violate the law systematically and over a long period of time by agreement, approval and even encouragement of perjury in the courts."

Yet, although the panel condemned the abuses, it concluded that Shin Bet had stopped, and it recommended that "the national security interest dictates the cessat-



A mother geep, right, with her offspring in a pen at the University of California at Davis.

GEEP: Scientists Stir Debate With Man-Made Livestock

(Continued from Page 1)

naturally occurring manufacturers of people could be patented. Mr. Anderson has been criticized by advocates of animal rights, who say such tinkering violates the sanctity of life.

Because geeps are formed from cells of sheep and goat embryos, ewes would ordinarily be expected to abort the pregnancies as foreign tissue.

But in most cases the implanted embryos are not rejected, Mr. Anderson said, suggesting that the cells of the geep embryo send the proper biological signals and encourage the development of a healthy womb and placenta to nurture the geep fetus until birth.

Someday he hopes to breed her to a male goat to see if the produces goat wool and can give birth to a kid. She will never be able to produce a geep unless Mr. Anderson specifically places a geep embryo in her womb.

PACT: Latin Peace Plan Tottering

(Continued from Page 1)

military aid for the contras, but in recent days the administration has indicated that it would delay a new request for money until after a meeting in January at which the five regional presidents are to assess the progress of the plan.

The Sandinista statement said Nicaragua would move forward with new measures when the contra aid was stopped "with no subterfuge or delaying maneuvers." The peace pact calls on signers to de-

Judge Operated Dating Service

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

WASHINGTON — It is the most unusual entry on the resume of Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg, President Ronald Reagan's nominee for the Supreme Court.

According to a spokesman, Judge Ginsburg left college for more than a year in the mid-1960s and founded a nationwide computer-dating service known as Operation Match.

For a fee, the company arranged blind dates through the use of computerized data gathered from questionnaires.

The spokesman, W. Stephen Cannon, said the company, which the judge created with two other men, once had offices in New York, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Chicago and Los Angeles. "It was the first computer dating service," said Mr. Cannon, who was Judge Ginsburg's deputy in the Justice Department's antitrust division.

Judge Ginsburg, the spokesman said, received "less than \$10,000" from the sale of his interest in the company.

theoretical level about his views of the constitution from which he then deduced his attitude on all sorts of issues," Mr. Scott said. "Ginsburg is completely different. Ginsburg is a guy who doesn't start with a theory. He doesn't try to pigeonhole it into a grand theory of anything."

SDI: Soviet Military Chief Foresees an Imperiled Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

this issue appears to be in contrast to those of some Soviet political leaders, who have expressed regret about the intervention.

• The Kremlin will make its first public accounting of its military budget, but not for two or three years. He acknowledged that the annual published figure for Soviet military spending — 20.2 billion rubles (about \$30 billion) this year — reflects only personnel, pensions, training and logistics, and does not include any of the money for development and acquisition of weapons.

Marshal Akhromeyev avoided answering several questions, the subjects of which included the number of Soviet soldiers killed and wounded in Afghanistan, the size of the Soviet military budget and his personal feelings about the prospect of defending the vast Soviet border with China if nuclear weapons are abolished.

Marshal Akhromeyev, who wears 10 rows of decorations and the gold star that marks a Hero of the Soviet Union, was genial and straightforward in conversation, but was careful not to go beyond

COURT: Right Hails Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

trates his qualifications for the high court.

Senate confirmation proceedings are likely to center on controversy over the regulatory and antitrust policies that Judge Ginsburg helped carry out as an administration official from 1983 to 1986.

Four years ago, Judge Ginsburg was an antitrust professor at Harvard Law School, unknown to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d and other top administration officials who urged Mr. Reagan this week to nominate him.

But Judge Ginsburg fit in comfortably with the administration and its free-market, deregulatory philosophy.

While still teaching at Harvard, he argued at a debate on automobile safety regulations that regulations "stifled innovation," said Jean Claybrook, director of the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration in the Carter administration.

"He judges whether or not standards ought to be issued for safety on the basis of their economic viability," said Ms. Claybrook, now president of Public Citizen, the lobbying group started by Ralph Nader.

Judge Ginsburg's friends described him as a private man who rarely discusses political issues or offers his views on social issues.

"Doug's very professionally oriented," said a Harvard Law School professor, Hal Scott, who has known Judge Ginsburg since they went to high school together in Chicago, where the judge's father owned a finance company.

"I guarantee you if anybody would know what his personal views would be, I would, and I don't know what they are," Mr. Scott said. "He's a private person. He keeps his views to himself. If we went out for a beer, we'd talk about banking regulation."

Mr. Scott said Judge Ginsburg's approach to deciding cases is far different from that of Judge Bork.

"I see Bork as a person who stood out in his position on a very

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DEATH NOTICE

Madame Jacqueline HELION, his wife, Jean-Jacques BICBIER-HELION, Louis HELION-FLAIR, Fabrice HELION, David HELION, Nicolas HELION, his children, as well as Clovis VAIL and Mark VAIL, their children and close friends, regret to announce the death of

Jean HELION
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, who passed away quietly at the age of 84 on October 27, 1987. Burial will be held at the Montparnasse Cemetery on Monday 2 November, 1987.
4 rue Michelet, 75006 PARIS.

In Divisive Poll, House Votes \$12 Billion in Tax Increases to Cut Deficit

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
WASHINGTON — After a bruising partisan fight that sent an uncertain signal to Wall Street, the House of Representatives, by one vote, has reversed itself and approved \$12 billion in tax increases to help reduce the federal deficit.



REQUEST IN MANAGUA — Members of the Movement of Mothers of Political Prisoners at a rally in Managua to seek the release of jailed relatives. The government said there would be no amnesty until the contra war ended.

Indians Say Managua Broke Its Promise

By James LeMoyné
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The top exiled political leaders of the Miskito Indians and other indigenous peoples of Nicaragua have accused the Nicaraguan government of renegeing on a promise to begin peace talks with Indian rebel forces.

Aquino Tries to Allay Fears Over Terrorism

By Keith B. Richburg
WASHINGTON Post Service
MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino said Friday that he did not believe that the slayings of three Americans on Wednesday near Clark Air Base represented a new threat to U.S. military and business interests in the Philippines.

For 15 Iowans, It's Bush by a Country Mile

By Paul Taylor
WASHINGTON Post Service
CLIVE, Iowa — In this little corner of the world, Vice President George Bush was the star of the first Republican presidential debate of the 1988 campaign.

County Republicans, Nearly All of Whom are Indicted on a Candidate, Unscientifically Chosen by the Washington Post to Watch the Debate and Comment Afterward.

County Republicans, nearly all of whom are indicted on a candidate, unscientifically chosen by the Washington Post to watch the debate and comment afterward.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

'Aggressive' Begging Outlawed in Seattle

Seattle has banned aggressive begging, an ever more common sight in American cities. A city law passed 7-0 by the City Council makes it a misdemeanor or punishable by a fine of up to \$500 and 90 days in jail.

When McDonald's Corp. wanted Quality Inns International Inc. not to use the name McSleep Inn for a new chain of cut-rate hotels, Quality sued McDonald's for harassment.

When a gunman fired at Carlos Montalvo, an agent with the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the bullet struck the agent's gun, lodging within the barrel.

Restoration of the west front of the U.S. Capitol building has been completed nine months ahead of schedule and for \$29 million, or \$20 million less than estimates published when the work began four years ago.

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Woody Herman, Bandleader, Dies

By Tim Page
NEW YORK — Woody Herman, 74, a clarinetist from Milwaukee who led one of the most varied, durable and successful of the big bands, died Thursday in Los Angeles.



Woody Herman

Mr. Herman suffered from congestive heart failure, emphysema and pneumonia, according to a hospital spokesman. Mr. Herman was admitted to the coronary intensive-care unit March 26 because of effects of medication taken for altitude sickness during a tour through Colorado and Utah, his manager, Tom Cassidy, said.

Over a career that lasted half a century, Mr. Herman led a succession of ensembles — generally calling each one his "Thundering Herd" — in a wide spectrum of popular music from blues to bop to rock and beyond.

The songs most closely associated with Mr. Herman include "Woodchoppers' Ball," "I've Got the World on a String," "Apple Honey," "Summer Sequence," "Four Brothers," "Caldonia," and the group's theme song, "Blue Flame." Mr. Herman conducted the band, played clarinet and saxophone, and sang in a light baritone voice that was warm and musical and slightly bluesy.

Year by year, there have been certain basic consistencies in Woody Herman's so-called Thundering Herd. John S. Wilson wrote in a 1980 review for The New York Times: "The level of musicianship has been high, the age level has been low, the turnover in personnel has been frequent and, primarily because of the last factor, some of his orchestras have been better than others."

Michael James wrote in the New Grove Dictionary of American Music: "Although Herman's instrumental expertise was considerable, his essential importance was as an organizer."

"His rare ability to assemble and sustain bands notable both for their solo and collective qualities grew especially clear in the late years of World War II, when his group typically combined brilliant improvisation with exuberant and incisive ensemble playing (this was the band for which Stravinsky composed his 'Ebony Concerto'). The harmonic procedures of bop influenced Herman's next orchestra, even more deeply, confirming his

born jazz pianist whose version of "This Masquerade," with guitarist George Benson, won a Grammy in 1976 and made him famous as a top performer fusing rock and jazz. Tuesday of cancer in New York.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Brazil Poses a Dilemma

With the stock market's troubles, the dilemma of the Brazilian bank debts becomes more difficult. It has been eight months since the Brazilians suspended payments on their debts, now more than \$70 billion. About a third of it is owed to American banks, and under American rules the regulators now have to decide whether to require the banks to start writing it off.

To write it off reduces a bank's capital. Most of the major lenders to Brazil set up special reserves last spring against that possibility, and until last week the regulators could have ordered them to write off 10 percent without any great concern. But with the whole financial structure under great strain, anything that constrains liquidity and the banking system's ability to keep lending normally is going to require very careful thought. There is also a risk that, as write-offs begin, some bank might try to recoup its loss by seizing Brazilian property — a ship's cargo, perhaps, or a plane. In present conditions, any disruption of trade would be harmful.

But the regulators cannot afford simply to ignore Brazil's refusal to pay. They do not wish to give the impression, either to borrowers or to banks, that there are no consequences of breaking commitments. Brazil wants concessions on its debts, but

resents the conditions that the lending countries generally impose, the most important of which is economic reform. Debt concessions are a form of foreign aid, and the donors are entitled to ask the recipients to respond by doing what they can to let their own economies work more efficiently.

The Brazilian government, unfortunately, seems to regard this kind of condition as an infringement of the country's sovereignty and an assault on its national pride. President José Sarney has been doing a spectacularly unsteady job of managing the economy, and his authority is fading. The Brazilian Congress is meanwhile in the process of writing a constitution, and it is unclear how long President Sarney's term will last or even whether the country will continue to have a constitutional government. In the midst of this confusion it is difficult for Brazil to make policy on an issue as heavily freighted with emotion as the bank debts.

The regulators are reportedly trying to work out a temporary solution in which everyone gives a little — banks, Brazil, even the regulators themselves — in order to slide along for a while with no collisions and no write-offs. It will not solve anything, but in the circumstances perhaps that is the best solution — if it can be managed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Vengeful Legacy?

In announcing his second choice for the Lewis Powell vacancy on the Supreme Court, President Reagan combatively showed himself unshaken by the Senate's embarrassing rejection of his first choice. To learn whether Douglas Ginsburg's nomination will prove as provocative as Robert Bork's we must await confirmation hearings, but the president's defiant tone is inauspicious.

"Let us all resolve that the process of confirming a Supreme Court nominee will never again be distorted," Mr. Reagan said on Thursday. But the Senate that voted against the Bork nomination by a decisive 58-to-42 vote needs no such correction. It tested that nomination with meticulous fairness and exhaustive hearings that intelligently probed his record and philosophy.

Nor does the Senate need Mr. Reagan's spur to speedy action. The four-month delay in replacing the respected moderate Powell with a confirmable candidate is the president's responsibility.

Judge Ginsburg, like Judge Bork, sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., but he has amassed much less of a record. That fulfills the prophecy of some Bork supporters that the next nominee would be less vulnerable to cross-examination based on prolific criticisms of the court. The Senate's challenge is to learn what it can about a nominee who, at age 41, has no Bork of Bork to defend and may feel less need

to open himself to discussion of his views. Administration officials seem to be kicking themselves for not pressing the Bork battle on ideological grounds. That seemed to underlie Mr. Reagan's remarks on Thursday about "the rights of the victims of crime and the rights of society."

The Senate is unlikely to be impressed either by the open ideology or by Judge Ginsburg's credentials as a crime fighter. In his brief career as law professor, government official and judge for 14 months, the offenses he has dealt with mainly concern anti-trust.

Is the president making good on his promise to nominate someone the Senate will dislike "just as much" as Judge Bork? Mr. Reagan displays a certain vengeful combateness precisely by nominating someone so young. Judge Ginsburg would be the fifth youngest justice in history after James Iredell on the very first Supreme Court; William Johnson, a Jefferson appointee, and William O. Douglas, appointed by Franklin Roosevelt. Three of them served more than 30 years.

What brilliance and special experience would be brought to the court? Getting to know Douglas Ginsburg will have lasting importance. If he is confirmed, he might well be handing down judgments, Ronald Reagan's lasting legacy, in 2017.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wives Win a Victory

It certainly must have been easier for the U.S. military — and for the Foreign Service and many national corporations, too — back in the days when wives could be counted upon to devote full time and attention to the demands of husbands' employers. Packed up with the rest of the gear and shipped around from pillar to post, these women were in many cases treated like a valuable accessory, an unpaid extra who was assigned all kinds of tasks to be performed for the benefit of the company or the service. To make matters worse, a wife's performance in these tasks was often taken into account in determining her husband's career progress.

We thought those days were over — but we were wrong. Two Air Force wives recently complained about policies at Grissom Air Force Base in Indiana, and when those complaints became public, investigators found that their problem was not unique. These women held full-time civilian jobs, and in each case their husbands, mid-career officers in the Air Force, had been told that they would not be promoted unless their wives quit their jobs. Nothing subtle here. The commanding officer stated his terms as if he was not asking anything out of the ordinary. There is plenty of work to keep these women busy right here on the base, he said, and they are expected to volunteer to do it.

The predictable and justified protests — is the Air Force caught in some kind of a time warp? — from those familiar with the realities of women's rights, economic necessities and family relationships in the America of 1987 resulted in an Air Force investigation, a congressional inquiry and, this week, a new order from the Department of Defense. Secretary Casper Weinberger announced that from now on the department will not interfere in a spouse's decision to work, stay at home or volunteer. That is a good ruling. The point is not that all service wives want to work outside the home or that great numbers of them do not do extremely valuable volunteer community service on their own time. What was wrong here was the assumption on the part of their husbands' employer that it could command service from a spouse and forbid paid employment.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Restore Egypt to the League

The question of readmitting Egypt to the Arab League may or may not be on the official agenda at the League summit which opens in Amman on Nov. 8. It will certainly be the chief topic backstage. The small Gulf states, which have been feeling vulnerable by the Gulf crisis, would like Egypt's return. They would like to feel protected by a nation of substantial military capacity.

Formal readmission is unlikely. Saudi Arabia, which will be the moving spirit at the summit, does not care for decisions which are not unanimous, and there is no sign that Syria is ready to forgive Egypt for its separate peace with Israel, the treaty which occasioned Cairo's dismissal in 1979. The Gulf states will, however, have another option. They can follow Jordan in restoring full diplomatic ties with Egypt even if it remains excluded from the Arab League. In so doing, they would only be giving official recognition to their unofficial relations with Cairo.

The isolation has now almost gone, except in name. However, Egypt's return to the Arab League would strengthen the moderate camp against the extremists. It is also an essential preliminary step toward the Arabs adopting a unified policy toward the Middle East peace process. This is reason enough for the West to encourage the moderates to end Egypt's formal isolation.

— THE TIMES (London).

Hard Choices for Reagan

Critical choices must be made about the defense budget. Many new weapons systems in the grab bag pushed by President Reagan have reached the transition between development and production. There is not enough gold in Fort Knox (or in the future paychecks of American taxpayers) to produce them all at once. The president faces unpalatable choices. Even if he agrees with Congress on a budget resolution that includes new taxes, the Pentagon budget must be cut. If he doesn't accept new taxes, the Gramm-Rudman cuts will take effect automatically.

If choices are not made now, Mr. Reagan's successor, whether Republican or Democrat, will face a management nightmare.

— The Boston Globe.

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 Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613599; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.
 Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
 Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 473-7768. Telex: RS36988
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 S.A. pu capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732621126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
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OPINION



These Are Hard Days For Reagan

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON — This is a most difficult time for Ronald Reagan. He is being pushed by financial crisis to a tax policy he abhors and by the logic of diplomacy toward a superpower summit that his conservative adherents oppose. Encouraged by Attorney General Edwin Meese, he has unwisely opened a second front with the Senate over another controversial Supreme Court nomination. The prospects for Mr. Reagan's declining presidency do not seem bright.

But the strain of these public conflicts is secondary to the president, whose private life has become riddled by the sorrows of Nancy Reagan. The Reagans are close beyond any normal measure. He spent much of October comforting Nancy Reagan during her battle with cancer, as she had comforted him. He told her of the death of her mother. He hates to fly, but he flew with her to Phoenix and came back again himself that night because he had work to do the next day. At week's end he flew back to Phoenix to help his wife mourn Edith Luckert Davis, who had also been a friend to him.

Throughout most of his life, Mr. Reagan has comforted others in time of sorrow. "Love is never wasted, love is never lost," he told the weeping families of 248 Americans who died in a Newfoundland plane crash in 1985. But that was a public event. It is more important to know that he regularly

In the Gulf, Too, the Soviet Union Is on the Move

WASHINGTON — In the Gulf region, the Soviet Union has played on Arab fears of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini with considerable skill, although without as yet achieving outstanding results.

As the main supplier of a reliable arms supplier (which America is not), the Soviet Union's preponderant interests have been on the Arab side, paralleling somewhat America's course. At the same time Moscow has been careful to make as many avenues as possible open to Tehran, especially in new trade ventures and economic projects.

The Soviets have been opportunistic in the Gulf. They have sought to benefit from American mistakes or overreaction, such as the U.S. refueling of Kuwaiti tankers.

Nawit has long tried to get the superpowers involved in the Gulf war, if only as a signal to Iran to lay off. The long and inexplicable American silence to a Kuwaiti refueling request was broken only after the calamitous impact of Washington's "Irangate" caused the Kuwaitis to make a comparable request to the Soviets — who succeeded speedily, albeit in a low-key manner and with limited resources. Washington responded massively.

U.S. naval action has made the Iranians curious. But while probably incapable of inflicting major damage on U.S. forces, they still stir the fires enough to keep the U.S. Congress unsettled and the U.S. public divided.

The Arab Gulf states have now come around to regarding the U.S. refueling and escorting action as positive. But those states know that they will have to live with a powerful Iran, whatever the face of the regime in Tehran. They are nervously pleased to be supported by America's might, but they are not eager for confrontation.

They are ready to offer the United States access to whatever facilities it needs on a discreet, case-by-case basis. But if Washington is foolish enough to ask for official and permanent base rights, then its diplomacy will cross the invisible line between the possible and the politically unacceptable — and send the Arabs tumbling to the Soviets as the more flexible and "moderate" balancers.

The Arabs also constantly ask if the United States is at long last going to stay the course. They have not forgotten how it proclaimed the "vital importance" of its interests in Lebanon. They still pull out abruptly soon after. They are still shaken by the Iran-contra affair. They nervously hear alarmist speeches in Congress and are aware of the considerable American popular uneasiness over Gulf policy.

By Robert G. Neumann
 This is the second of two articles.

All this has allowed the Soviet Union to present themselves, ever so carefully, as potential peacemakers in the Iran-Iraq war. If America has long claimed to be uniquely capable of peacemaking in the Arab-Israeli dispute because it has credibility on both sides, the Soviets can make the same claim in the Gulf — and in growing measure in the Arab-Israeli dispute as well, as I showed in the first of these articles.

The objective may be a "double Tashkent" — a repetition of the peacemaking role Moscow played when it brokered an Indian-Pakistani peace in 1970. It may fail, but the goal gives Soviet diplomacy a unified framework that U.S. policy sadly lacks.

The two diplomatic forays in the Middle East are not isolated. Mikhail Gorbachev has been persuaded by influential and knowledgeable advisers like Yevgeny Primakov that a different and more flexible approach toward the Third World is required.

• Regarding South Africa, the Soviet Union has long pressed for a "one man, one vote" solution. No longer. Moscow understands the dilemma of the white population and declares itself now ready to advocate a transitional period similar to the one negotiated for Zimbabwe.

• The Soviets were in the forefront of advocating economic sanctions against South Africa. No longer. They have discovered that outside pressure only solidifies regimes like Iran's.

• In Angola, the Soviets now advocate national reconciliation.

• In Nicaragua they signal a willingness to limit military support.

• In Afghanistan they have indicated a willingness to withdraw troops if a political formula can be found to avoid the impression that they are abandoning local allies to the mercies of the resistance. They admit in private that the war cannot be won.

To be sure, this assessment of Soviet diplomacy is still tentative. Much depends on one man — Mr. Gorbachev.

Yet glasnost is alive in the domestic and foreign policy domains. That has caused movement in international relations. And movement is the bread and butter of diplomacy, the role of which is to identify opportunities for peace and, through patient and skilful effort, widen them. Progress is not often achieved through theoretical international conferences. But opportunities for slow, patient progress arise, in which one nation may suggest certain steps, another then responds by presenting its own demands, and both sides begin gingerly to test each other's willingness to move forward.

The Reagan administration is in its final months. When the next president reassesses relations with the Soviet Union, he will have to reckon on a newly vigorous Soviet diplomatic role in the Middle East and elsewhere.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan and South Africa, is director of Middle East programs at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

One wonders sometimes if even his huge store of optimism and self-reliance is large enough to keep him going.

writes letters and makes telephone calls to persons who have lost loved ones, even when the cameras are off.

In two decades of writing about Mr. Reagan, I have heard from time to time after some tragedy that he had telephoned or written a person he never knew. The disclosures usually came from the recipients of the calls and letters, for Mr. Reagan made it a point not to publicize them. I made notes and stored the information, as journalists are trained to do. We always think that the best tolls for someone else.

When my mother died several years ago, the president called to offer condolences. I thanked him and said that her death had been expected and that I had thought I was prepared for it, but that it had really hit quite hard. "You are never prepared for the death of your mother," he said softly. It seemed to me — and still seems — about the most sensible and kindly thing that could be said. It also struck me that Mr. Reagan was talking in a different voice without a script.

Mr. Reagan's remarks about his mother in the State of the Union address last February, Horace Busby observed that this was rare for Mr. Reagan in a public speech. "Unlike other presidents who have summoned up memories of their mothers with little provocation. This underscored what is often overlooked: He has been, by far, the most private of presidents, allowing little to be known of him."

It may be that one of the secrets of Mr. Reagan's political success is that his private Reagan comes through somehow to Americans in ways that are imperfectly understood. I don't know. I do know that Mr. Reagan, who has spent most of his life in the spotlight, is an astonishingly private person who conceals his griefs and does not discuss his fears. It must cost him a lot in this time, when his wife is suffering and his friend Mike Deaver is on trial. One wonders sometimes if even Mr. Reagan's huge store of optimism and self-reliance is large enough to keep him going.

His letters are taught to set aside their feelings. At the Reagan White House, if they work for television news, they also learn the art of shouting questions at a president who seeks to avoid answering them. This art form, not particularly ennobling for either side, is complicated further by Mr. Reagan's hearing difficulties.

As the president left for Phoenix last week, CBS White House correspondent Bill Plante shouted condolences to him. Others joined in. The president, thinking they were shouting questions about the summit, kept walking. Later, when an aide explained to him what had happened, he laughed about it and was pleased that others cared enough to comfort him. He is in need of that now. It is a most difficult time for the Reagans.

The Washington Post.

China: The Party Is Taming the Army

By Harlan W. Jencks

BERKELEY, California — Of the "four modernizations" being pursued by Deng Xiaoping and his supporters, defense has the lowest priority, after agriculture, industry and science and technology. But the restricted budget for hardware has not precluded improving the software of China's military establishment. Army training has been upgraded. An extensive system of "veteran revolutionaries" of the older generation" to step aside in 1978. Several generations of senior officers must be retired to break up their networks of influence and connections, a process that only time and death can complete.

Without support from some high-ranking officers, military reform could not have progressed as far as it has. Xu Xiangqin and Nie Rongzhen, the two remaining marshals of the PLA, have generally backed modernization. They and other elderly "modernizers," like Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi and the navy commander, Liu Huaqing, helped shape the reforms and then provided vital backing.

In return, they insist that economic and social reforms not go too far. Building a modern army is one

thing: allowing student demonstrations and "bourgeois liberalization" is another. PLA elders, active and retired, view such activity as a destabilizing threat to security.

The army is becoming smaller, better trained, more professional and less politically active. But its equipment will only slowly improve, as carefully selected foreign technology is infused. It will take years and a lot of scarce foreign exchange.

It is ironic that the recent U.S. government decision to tighten restrictions on exports of military technology to China was prompted by the sale by Beijing of weapons like the Silkworm missile to Iran. The Gulf war has been a blessing to China's military industries. They must somehow finance research and development costs. Arms sales, including those Washington is trying to stop, even most of the foreign exchange that the Chinese armed forces need to buy U.S. technology.

The writer is a research associate specializing in defense issues at the Center for Chinese Studies, University of California at Berkeley. He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

Modern Washington Has Been Prone to Stalemate

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The chief reason the United States has drifted into market crash, and risks sinking into recession or worse, is that American government is powerless to act when an irreconcilable conflict exists between the president and Congress.

Such a conflict has existed for years on budget and tax policy. Congress was not a great success, either the popular house, and the one in which revenue bills must originate — this postwar American taste for electing Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses obviously coincides with the equally modern phenomenon of blocked and frustrated presidencies, and of presidential attempts to circumvent Congress — or, near, the point of crime, in the Nixon and Reagan cases.

Is there anything to be done? Elect Democratic presidents as well as Democratic congresses, a Democrat might say. But the one completed modern Democratic president, Jimmy Carter, was not a great success, either the popular house, and the one in which revenue bills must originate — this postwar American taste for electing Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses obviously coincides with the equally modern phenomenon of blocked and frustrated presidencies, and of presidential attempts to circumvent Congress — or, near, the point of crime, in the Nixon and Reagan cases.

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and this midterm reaction and allow a president to govern effectively during the full four years of his term.

A second thing to be done is to strengthen the political parties, which never, in the American system, have been that much good at controlling the votes of their members in Congress, so as to contribute to disciplined government. Even presidential candidates get nominated these days by running against, not with, their parties — as George McGovern, Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan all did, and as Gary Hart almost did in 1984.

There are several ways to strengthen party authority, among them making sitting senators and congressmen uncommitted delegates at the party conventions, and putting much stricter limits on the length of political campaigns. Under the current arrangement, a congressman is not a legislator who runs for office every two years, but a man or woman permanently running for office who intermittently clears a day or two to legislate.

Above all, the cost of running for office must be cut, to drastically reduce the power of political action committees and other single-issue campaign contributors. The simple way to do it is to mandate equal and federally financed or public-service television and radio time for every qualified candidate. This would slash the need for big money, and strengthen party influence.

An argument can be made, of course, that the very nature of American constitutional government is one of checks and balances, and that if we are today in an epoch of check rather than balance, this may be just as well for the health of the republic. King

Log, somewhat (in the table), may be better for the liberties of the citizen than powerful and activist King Stock, who gobbled up all the little frogs.

But in that case, Americans had better begin asking small favors from their government rather than great accomplishments. You don't rule the world economy, or even your own, or properly play the superpower political-strategic game with a political system geared to stalemate.

International Herald Tribune.
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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Brokers Complain

LONDON — The brokers complain that within the past fortnight unusual job lots of stocks, especially of Americans, have been purchased outright. Buying on margins, or selling on borrowed securities, has not been as rife as in the past. They do not welcome this. It is speculation, and especially its first step, which brokers like. For months the public has been quite indisposed to speculate, and account after account, the volume of business which has to be adjusted at the end of settlements has been shrinking. Nevertheless brokers and dealers represent that the markets are in a much sounder condition than for a long while.

1912: Vice President Dies

NEW YORK — James S. Sherman, the Vice President of the United States, died at 9:30 tonight [Oct. 30]. The Vice President had been suffering from a complication of diseases,

including serious kidney trouble. Mr. Sherman was candidate for re-election as Vice President on the Republican ticket. Mr. Sherman was 57 years of age, having been born at Utica, New York, in 1855. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1887, serving five terms. He was elected Vice President in 1908.

1937: France Is Warned

PARIS — France was warned to eradicate the Communist influence in its colonies and to effect a reconciliation between the Right and Left at home if it wanted to safeguard itself against war, by Philippe Barres, French journalist. He said that France had not been able to avoid the appearance of being compromised with the Communists, and that propaganda was rampant in the colonies. He pointed out that if this propaganda succeeded and France was obliged to send troops to the colonies, then the country would be in a weakened position to oppose the dictators.



A LONGING FOR THE HOMETLAND — Hundreds of Taiwanese citizens mob the Taipei office of the Red Cross to get application forms for visiting relatives in mainland China. The government will start accepting applications, of which 5,000 were distributed, on Nov. 2. The Nationalists have banned the visits for 38 years.

For Nakasone, an Unconvincing Sayonara

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — "Let me join you from now on as a private," Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told members of his ruling party the other day.
Without so much as a blink, Mr. Nakasone segued from the military metaphor to one borrowed from tennis. "I will concentrate on being a ball boy," he said.
While none of his fellow party members laughed outright, none took him seriously either.
But Japanese custom dictates that no leader should strut off the stage. And so Mr. Nakasone, with such flashes of uncharacteristic modesty, stepped down quietly Friday after five dynamic years as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.
No one expects him to stay quiet for long.
He has been a vigorous prime minister, and politicians and government bureaucrats expect him to be a significant behind-the-scenes influence on Japan's next leader, Noboru Takeshita. His presence is likely to be felt especially in foreign policy, his specialty and an area where Mr. Takeshita is weak.

If the Japanese press is correct, the incoming prime minister will soon pick a trusted Nakasone lieutenant, probably Takao Fujinami, to be his foreign minister. In addition, Mr. Nakasone plans to form an institute for strategic studies, from which he will presumably issue pronouncements on a favorite theme: Japan must play a global role commensurate with its vast economic power.
Speaking to a group of foreign reporters Thursday, the departing prime minister said he had advised Mr. Takeshita, "Be yourself." But it was also clear that he does not want his successor to take the momentum too literally. "I'm convinced Mr. Takeshita will follow the foreign policy line that I laid down and pursued," he said.
It is rare for a former leader to have influence on day-to-day government policy, especially a man who, like Mr. Nakasone, commands a relatively small party faction. But Mr. Nakasone is different. For one thing, his popularity is high. For another, he has managed, despite many ups and downs over the years, to keep his political authority largely intact.
He even got the rare opportunity to pick his own successor. Last week, to preserve party unity and pay back old debts, he named Mr. Takeshita, a master of compromise who avoids speaking his mind, who prefers politics to policy, who is not given to sweeping philosophical statements — in short, a man who is Mr. Nakasone's opposite.
Mr. Takeshita will be designated the Liberal Democratic leader on Saturday. He will not formally become prime minister until Nov. 6, when parliament convenes to elect him. Mr. Nakasone will stay in office until then, but in the Japanese reality, his political command comes to an end Friday.
He will leave office at the age of 69, having presided longer than all but two of the 16 men who have led Japan since the end of World War II.
Few Japanese prime ministers have asserted so uncompromisingly that a leader's job is to lead and not to stand by while policies work their way through the quagmire known as consensus-building. Under Mr. Nakasone, Japan has broken old taboos on how much it could spend on the military and on whether it could ally itself with the United States on delicate matters such as President Ronald Reagan's space-based defense program.
Unquestionably, he has pledged that Japan will reduce its reliance on the exports and look to domestic demand for growth. He has set in motion a fundamental re-evaluation of Japan's effective but often stifling educational system, and he has presided over such risky tasks as the breakup of telephone and tobacco monopolies and of the deficit-plagued national railways.
But he has had conspicuous failures as well.
Relations with the United States, which Mr. Nakasone prizes most, have deteriorated dramatically this year. A sales tax that he had championed went down in flames. For all of his talk about restructuring the economy, Japan's trade surplus has grown relentlessly on his watch, from \$7 billion to \$83 billion.
In addition, some political analysts worry that his ardent nationalism has encouraged right-wing, Japan-first writers and intellectuals. And while many believe that he has permanently altered Japanese perceptions of what a prime minister should be, others are not so sure. If that were true, they ask, how does one explain the ascension of an old-style politician like Mr. Takeshita?
As a farewell, Mr. Nakasone invited foreign journalists to his official residence Thursday. He has rarely shrunk from self-congratulation, and in his sayonara speech he borrowed from another man of ego, General Douglas MacArthur.
"Old soldiers never die; they just fade away," Mr. Nakasone said, quoting a line used by the general in his farewell address to Congress in 1951.
Off to one side, a senior official listened, and then expressed a thought that has been on many Japanese minds — the possibility that, slim though his chances may be, Mr. Nakasone has an abiding desire to come back.
"When he said he was going to quote MacArthur I thought for a second he might use the other line," the official said.
He meant "I shall return."

Interim Rule Is Abandoned For Tamil Areas in Sri Lanka

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — President Junius R. Jayawardene of Sri Lanka scrapped plans for an interim administration in the Northern and Eastern provinces Friday because of continued fighting between Tamil rebels and Indian troops, but he said elections could be held in December for provincial councils.
"The north and east are not at peace," he said at a news conference, explaining why the interim arrangements could not be carried out.
Under a July 29 peace accord, the north and east were to be granted substantial autonomy. The plan to rule the areas through a combined provincial council was shelved, however, after the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam broke a cease-fire and killed about 200 people in attacks.
The president also repeated his offer of amnesty to rebels who surrendered their arms and accepted the democratic process.
He included in this amnesty the People's Liberation Front, a leftist rebel group made up mainly of majority Sinhalese.
Mr. Jayawardene acknowledged that Indians had killed some Sri Lankan civilians, but he said he was satisfied with the conduct of the peacekeeping soldiers.
(Reuters, UPI)

Pacific Heeds U.S. on East Bloc Exports

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — Australia, following requests from the United States, has for the first time applied strict international controls to prevent diversion of military-related high technology to Communist countries. Western officials said Friday.
And, in Singapore, the controls were used to block acquisition of advanced computers by companies that have close connections with the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe, the officials said.
Australia and Singapore are the leading users and manufacturers of computer technology in the Asia-Pacific region after Japan.
Western diplomats in Singapore said that the United States had sought cooperation in the region to impose stricter controls on technology exports.
Washington was concerned, they said, that Soviet bloc agents were trying to circumvent tighter surveillance on the movement of sensitive technology from Western Europe by seeking to acquire the material in the Far East.
In Australia, officials said that the son of a Hungarian diplomat ordered to leave the country recently had attempted to fly out Japanese and U.S. computer equipment that is prohibited from export.
They said that cargo worth nearly 1 million Australian dollars (\$700,000) was destined for Hungary via a front company in Singapore.
Malcolm McIntosh, a spokesman for the Defense Department in Canberra, said that the equipment could be used for civilian work, such as running an airline reservation system, or for military purposes, including operation of a missile system.
A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade said that Gabor Fiska, son of the Hungarian commercial attaché in Sydney, had been told to leave Australia after seizure of the equipment. He left on Oct. 10.
Pal Ipper, Hungary's ambassador to Australia, said that if Mr. Gabor had done anything wrong, "he did it on his own. He certainly did not do anything on behalf of the Hungarian government."
The United States recently blocked the sale of a powerful mini-computer worth about \$500,000 Singapore dollars (\$248,000) to a company in Singapore.
Mrs. Oei Sing Geok, a spokeswoman for IBM, the U.S. maker of the equipment, said that SinSov or Singapore Soviet Shipping Co. had placed an order for an IBM model 9370 computer early this year after IBM Singapore had recommended that it would meet their requirements.
SinSov, a partnership between a Soviet foreign trade organization and a local firm, acts as general agent in Singapore for Soviet shipping lines.
Boris M. Kulikov, the chairman of SinSov, said the company handled about 1,000 Soviet vessels a year calling at Singapore and needed a computer for documentation and accounting work.
As required under U.S. law, IBM Singapore, a wholly-owned subsidiary of IBM of New York, applied to the U.S. Commerce Department in August for an export license for the model ordered by SinSov. Mrs. Oei said.
The department had recently notified IBM that the license would be denied, she added.
In Washington, Colonel Arnold Williams, a spokesman for the Defense Department, said that the Pentagon regarded SinSov as a Soviet company. "And the bottom line is that this line of computers is not for sale to certain countries," he said.
In response to U.S. requests over the past few years, Singapore and Australia have tightened controls over the export and re-export of dual-use technology and materials considered to have potential military application.
Kim Beazley, Australia's defense minister, announced in June that Australia would adhere formally to guidelines established by COCOM, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls.
COCOM's members are Japan and all members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except Iceland.
The United States announced last week that it would streamline export license requirements for high-technology goods bound for

Toshiba Reports It Lost Money

TOKYO — The Toshiba Machine Co., the Japanese company penalized for exporting strategic technology to the Soviet Union, said Friday that it lost money for the first time in 10 years.
The company reported losses of 185 million yen (\$1.33 million) for the six months ended in September, after profits of 793 million yen in the same period last year.
The company, a subsidiary of the Toshiba Corp., said the loss was a result of a government export ban that cut its shipments to Communist countries to a trickle. The government imposed the one-year ban in May. The United States had complained that Toshiba Machine's exports of advanced milling machines had allowed Moscow to develop submarines with quieter propellers.
The equipment was made by Toshiba in Japan and shipped to the Soviet Union via a Norwegian company, Kongsberg Vapenfabrik, according to a Norwegian police report released last week.
U.S. officials said that the equipment had helped the Russians make ultrasonic submarine propellers that were difficult to detect.

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Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their current values, and percentage changes. Includes categories like AL-MAL GROUP, APAC FINANCIAL CORP, and various regional and thematic funds.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Spanish Art, From El Greco to Picasso to 1987

By Michael Gibson International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The peculiar and yet elusive flavor of the Spanish sensibility is a haunting presence all through four exhibitions devoted to five centuries of Spanish art at the Petit Palais and the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris.

"From El Greco to Picasso," a sumptuous exhibition at the Petit Palais, presents more than 150 works by nearly 70 artists including Velázquez, Ribera, Zurbarán, Murillo and an interesting array of less imposing talents. The stars of the show are represented by some major works — El Greco, for instance, by 11 paintings including "The Baptism of Christ," "Christ Driving the Merchants Out of the Temple" and "The Agony in the Garden." There are some excellent items by Velázquez ("Aesop" and the dwarf "El Primo," for instance) while Goya is impressively represented by more than 20 paintings, many of the first magnitude including portraits, scenes of wretchedness and genre scenes — though this last term sounds somewhat impertinent when applied to paintings of the intensity of "Maja and Celestina at the Balcony" or "Lazarillo de Tormes." Under his extraordinary brushstrokes, as mundane a subject as a dead turkey somehow manages to radiate a fateful dignity.

It is particularly interesting, in this context, to see Vicente López's portrait of Goya at the age of 80. It reveals a penetrating glance, as forceful as Picasso's, but more perceptive, and a willful expression of the mouth. López, incidentally, was Goya's successor as painter to the Spanish court.

But what about the peculiar flavor of the Spanish sensibility? As this partial survey suggests, it is



Four simultaneous exhibitions in Paris covering five centuries of Spanish art include Pablo Gargallo's sculpture "Picador" (1928) and Vicente Lopez's "Portrait of Goya" (1826).

often marked with Baroque enthusiasm, but also there is something darker and more intensely tragic in Spanish painting than in the familiar repertoire of French or Italian art. One cannot help being struck, for instance, by the frequency with which persons marked by a heavy genetic fate, a bearded lady, a hugely fat 6-year-old girl and a good number of court dwarfs, appear in this exhibition. The Viceroy of Naples commissioned Ribera to paint a bearded lady with her utterly masculine head, and the artist managed to handle this difficult subject with dignity and a certain low-key compassion. It has been argued that this is not a specifically Spanish inclination. A good number of Italian artists also devoted paintings to such subjects and this, we are told, was an outcropping of

an interest in all unusual manifestations of nature that came with the Renaissance. Still the Spanish Court took an unusually intense interest in paintings of this sort throughout the 17th century and the royal family was regularly attended by male and female dwarfs some of whom, like Madalena Ruiz, who served the Infanta Isabel, were insane. These two persons are shown in a 16th-century portrait by a disciple of Alonso Sánchez Coello in which the Infanta is shown laying a hand, protectively and possessively, on the head of her companion.

Yet such observations are still outside the subject in a sense, and this may be inevitable whenever one attempts to account for something as elusive as a mood. It does seem obvious, however, that there

is a tragic intensity and continuity in all this art, which also accounts for the characteristic mood of the darker Goya and of much of Picasso's work.

The three other shows, in the Musée d'Art Moderne, begin chronologically with "Le Siècle de Picasso." This show of more than 200 items begins with Picasso's Cubist period and assembles paintings and sculptures by such artists as Joan Miró, Salvador Dalí, Joan Miró, Julio González and, in a younger generation, Antoni Tàpies, Antonio Saura, Manuel Millares, Equipo Crónica, Eduardo Arroyo or, in another and utterly photorealistic vein, Antonio López. The thread of Picasso's work runs through all of this with paintings and sculptures ranging over 60 years.



In the same museum, "L'Imagination nouvelle" (The New Imagination) is a smaller show devoted to the artists who emerged during the '70s and '80s. Among these the most vigorously gifted is Miguel Barceló, an acknowledged star of the current avant-garde, as are Ferrán García Sevilla, who uses the random idiom of Neo-Expressionism and graffiti, and José María Sicilia whose abstract canvases are also on view in the last exhibition on the top floor of the museum, which is presented under the title: "Espace 87 — Dynamiques et interrogations."

The novel aspect of this show is the emergence of a strongly intellectual concept of art in Spain. The works (for example, those of the sculptor Susana Solano) suggest this by themselves, but the inter-

pretation of Solano's work afforded by the catalogue, invoking as it does Freud, Heidegger and the French philosopher of deconstruction Jacques Derrida, tends to restrict art to the function of a hermetic metaphor. This does indeed seem to be the dominant trend today though it may be regarded as something of a dead end in aesthetic terms. In any event it is vigorous and often coherently defended by able theoreticians and it is no doubt to be expected, as Spain opens itself increasingly to outside influences, that Spanish artists should be tempted to follow this line, with its aura of radical intellectual integrity.

"De Greco à Picasso" and "Le Siècle de Picasso" run through Jan. 3; "L'Imagination nouvelle" and "Espace 87" to Nov. 22.

CONNAISSANCE des Arts

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The November issue of Connaissance des Arts contains numerous articles on the upcoming auction season, which promises to be even more eventful than the last.

African Sculpture From the Colonial Era

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Every now and then the art market provides insights into art forms that never found their way into museums. The revelation this week at Drouot was African sculpture in the early colonial era.

During the brief transitional period spread over two generations at the most that took it from its timeless ritual art to its desolate, virtu-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

ally artless present, Black Africa revealed an astonishing potential under the most adverse circumstances. The first quarter of the 20th century appears to have been the most creative period. It is around that time that the pagan of Europeans, from African rangers to pipe-smoking governors with which black sculptors found themselves confronted induced them to produce carvings that defy classification.

A striking group of these were briefly seen at the Saturday viewing that preceded an auction held on Sunday by Jean Claude Binoche. Four of five large pieces, plus about 30 smaller wood figures, which were occasionally more remarkable still as works of art, emerged out of the rest consisted of Airport Art, as African art buffs have come to call the gaudily painted carvings done in recent years in a style attempting to copy traditional masks and idols. The incongruous mix might have harmed the great pieces had

not the visual impact of these been so overwhelming.

The standing figure of a man, 37 centimeters (14.5 inches) high, with a head far too big for its frail body sums up the mood of this art when it stood half way between traditional ritual representations and three-dimensional portraits influenced by Europe. The upper part of the face with its domed forehead, its eyebrows raised high over the bulging eyes staring down as if gripped by some inner perception retains something of the Baule mask. But the tight-lipped mouth, puckered in a bitter expression, gives it a very different twist. Most expressive is the figure itself, hands in pocket, with legs too short for the bust and too slender for their big boots that irresistibly calls to mind Charlie Chaplin's impersonations.

No one knows how such works came about. This one is said to have been acquired in the Baule country in the Ivory Coast. Binoche, who spent many years traveling in Africa, says that it must have been done on the eve of World War I, which seems to be supported by the patination of the face in a natural dark wood, and the weathering of color. But, far more intriguing than the questions of where and when is the mystery of their purpose. Collectors and dealers familiar with Africa agree that carvings such as these were done by the Baules for themselves, not for Europeans with whom they had as yet limited contact.

The extraordinary thing is that the artists with no previous exposure to the outside world should have so easily integrated into their repertoire new motifs and, above all, so promptly devised a new aesthetic language. The shock of surprise sent the Baule standing man zooming to 31,239 francs (about \$5,340). This is an unheard of figure concerning an art form that is not recognized as such, commercially, or indeed, otherwise.

The Baule carving is by no means a unique case due to the gifts of an isolated artist. Comparable developments took place at the same time elsewhere in Africa. The Ashanti in Ghana devised some astonishing works. Binoche's auction included the figure of a soldier pa-



Carved Baule figure was sold for 31,239 francs.

portrait in an art to which portraiture was not overly familiar. A date on the rifle, 1916, gives it considerable documentary value. It went up to 23,313 francs.

Within a very short time, probably 20 years or so, a whole range of intermediary phases between African traditional and a new figurative art were developed.

Another Ashanti figure of an officer, sold for 5,649 francs, combines an almost purely African mask for the face — high angular cheekbones, closed eyes — with a European posture and costume for the body. Here the sculptor has gone one step further away from the tradition. The white man is represented seated on a chair, one leg crossed over the other, his right hand pressed against his belt, his left forearm resting on his thigh. The well-observed posture strongly suggests that the sitter was actually posing. This is a portrait that fits nowhere into the native African tradition. Surprisingly, the handling of the body reminds one of Modigliani's perception of his sitters, with their curving elastic-looking limbs. The expression, with big dilated eyes, pressed thin lips that increase the glare, crudes a mixture of slyness and triumphant ferocity. It is as good as the best in 20th-century Western art. Despite its astonishing parallelism, the carving still retains something of the traditional modeling of the human face at the hands of African sculptors.

Nothing of the sort survives in the standing figure of a felt-hatted ranger, legs apart, water flask dangling on his hip, that was carved by an anonymous artist of the Mende people in Sierra Leone. The squat sleek figure betrays a remarkable accuracy in the observation of military costume, including the two crossed leather straps over the short-sleeved shirt, the two knives in their sheath, the boots. The one odd detail is the African necklace tightly circling around the man's neck. The expression makes it a masterpiece of suggestive three-dimensional portraiture. Gleeful brushstrokes about sums it up. It touched a cord in the attendance as it rose to an unprecedented 68,188 francs. This is the highest price ever paid at auction or, dealers added,

in the trade, for an African representation of the conquering white man.

The diversity that was revealed by the Drouot sale in a sampling numbering less than 40 significant works is surprising. Together with the ability to perform on unfamiliar lines, innovate, and create brilliantly, it leaves no doubt about the fantastic potential that Africa had at that time. Has that potential survived? Looking at the appalling derivative work done in the last 20 years or so, bordering on parody and rarely avoiding vulgarity, one cannot be sure. The best hope lies in the immensity of a continent, its diversity and its many relatively untouched areas.

The reaction of the Western public was hardly less revealing than the art that provoked it. Dealers and collectors of traditional African art did not touch it. The response came from those concerned with 20th-century art. Measured by their standards, the works they were buying were going for peanuts even if prices for the top lots were huge compared with those paid hitherto. In the smaller lots, a few wonderful objects could be picked up in the 1,500-to-3,000-franc range. The U.S. dealer Jerome Eisenberg was the main buyer. The owner of the Royal Athena galleries in New York and Beverly Hills, California, he usually deals in antiquities from the ancient Mediterranean world, Greece and Rome and has now started branching off into Western European sculpture of the Middle Ages. Eisenberg bought 37 percent of the lots. Asked about his plans, he grinned. "I have no idea. I just loved it."



Penelope Lively Wins Booker

The Associated Press

LONDON — Penelope Lively won Britain's most prestigious award for fiction, The Booker Prize, for her book "Moon Tiger," a woman's reflections on her troubled life as she lies dying in a hospital. The prize carries an award of £15,000 (about \$25,800).

The choice Thursday was unexpected. Lively, 54, had been given only an outside chance by most critics. She entered the competition this year for a third time. Her two previous works that failed to win were "The Road to Lichfield" (1977) and "According to Mark" (1984). Lively was born in Cairo, where she spent her early childhood. She moved to Sussex, England, and later studied modern history at St. Anne's College, Oxford University. Her earlier work includes six novels, three volumes of short stories and many children's books.

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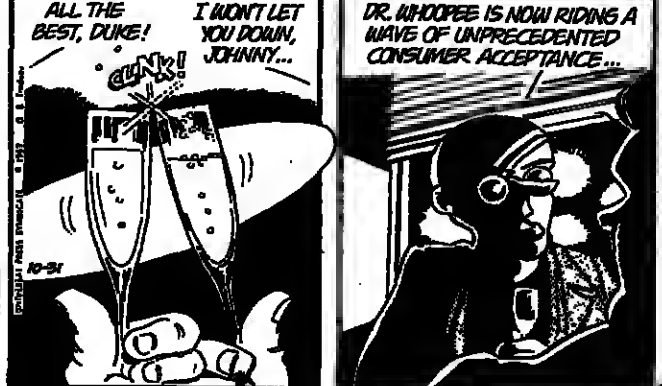
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NOUVEAU DROUOT - ROOM 4 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20 at 3 p.m. OLD MASTER PAINTINGS Giovanni Padini called GIAMPERTINO - Jon II VAN DE VELDE - Anthony GHERING - Jacob VAN RUISDAEL - J. BELLEGARDE - J. BOLMAU - CIPPER called IL TODOSCHINI - A. COYPEL - A. DUMONT LE ROMAIN - P. NASSON - J.M. GASSNER - J.B. SANTERRE - G. SCHALCKEN Sale conducted by M^o Patrick DUMOUSSET Auctioneer 14, Rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 PARIS - 47-70.84.03 Experts: Messrs. RYALX and TURQUIN. Giovanni Padini called GIAMPERTINO (active in Milano from 1670 to 1680) "DIANE CHASSERIE" (painted on panel, 1.14 x 0.59 m., ENGLAND sale on May 7 and 8, 1881). Presented in the catalog as a work by Andrea SOLARDO under #111 there it is revealed by an engraving by COUTURIER. Sold for FF. 4,100.

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THE FRENCH ART MARKET

Back in the Picture

In the winner-takes-all world of international art sales, Paris is staging a comeback. Sensational success in Japan, spectacular sales in the weeks to come and the inauguration of a prestigious auction house all point to the capital's reemergence as a leading auction center.



Far left: Jean-Baptiste Camille Corot, "La Rochelle - Entrée du port" (c.1851), 27 x 40.5 cm, oil on inlaid panel, signed lower right (Collection Georges Renand). Left: Henri Matisse, "La Conversation" (1941), 54 x 65 cm, oil on canvas, signed and dated upper left (Collection Georges Renand).

A Milestone in French Auctioneering

FIFTY major 19th and 20th century works, led by several little-known masterpieces, promise to make the Renand sale in Paris on November 20 a record-breaking occasion.

The Paris commissaires-priseurs could hardly have dreamed of a better way to inaugurate their new prestige auction venue, the sumptuously restored Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on the Avenue Montaigne. The Renand Collection impresses by its scope and variety — works range from Gérault to Van Dongen — with Van Gogh, Modigliani and Matisse the potential showstoppers.

Van Gogh's *Roofs in The Hague* (watercolor-gouache) counts as one of the first indications of the artist's mature mastery. In a letter to his brother and staunchest supporter Theo, dated July 1882, Van Gogh cites *Roofs* as the fruit of his determination to progress in drawing, perspective and proportion. The banal scene — red roofs, smoking chimneys, woadsites and fields — is lent a sinister note by the stark black outline of a crow against a sky that Van Gogh termed "as silent and peaceful as one by Corot."

Among three works by Amedeo Modigliani are two highly rated female portraits, *La Belle Romaine* and *Femme à la Cravate Noire* (1917). With their tonal subtlety and subjects' impervious gaze, these portraits possess strange, bewitching charm. They figured in the Modigliani Exhibition held in Paris in 1981 and should prompt a record price for an artist infrequently seen at auction.

A tentative 50 million francs has been touted as a possible price for the Van Gogh and at least one of Modigliani's ladies (the *Cravate Noire* should outsell the *Belle Romaine*). *La Conversation* by Matisse shouldn't be far off that sum and looks certain to surpass the record (equivalent to 11 million francs) established for this artist in the U.S. in 1985. The fluid blues and yellows of the dresses offer an attractive contrast with a severely vertical red and black

background. No less than three other Matisse's are on offer, led by *Jeune Fille Assise* painted a year after *La Conversation* in 1942. It depicts a pensive blonde in a gray dress against a red background.

Corot is regularly present at auction in Paris. But most of his sought-after landscapes that come under the hammer are youthful views of the Roman countryside or late, melancholy scenes from Northern France. *Vue du Port de La Rochelle* (c.1851) is exceptional;

some experts rate it one of the finest French landscapes of the last century. The work depicts the harbor entry at the Atlantic port of La Rochelle — dominated by its two fortress-like towers — with the town and quayside visible in the background. The composition typifies Corot's sense of balance via its clash of horizontal (multi-toned grassland and gray-blue sky), with mid-canvas verticals (masts, flagpoles, spire and towers).

His portraits provide an interesting contrast. An early, earnest 1833 picture of his niece *Octavie Chanoiselle née Semignon* has an unusually conventional feel for Corot: maybe his hands were tied by family demands. A bare-chested *Jeune Femme Assise* (1835-40), though smaller and less meticulous, provides a more faithful image of the painter's originality with its subdued interplay of white, gray and pale flesh-pink.

Early 19th century French art is represented by two other paintings: Gérault's *Marché-Ferrant Anglais* and one of the famous series of *Odaliques* by Ingres.

From a historical point of view, the sale's next principal attraction is a blue-and-green-dominant *Cézanne watercolor* (1877-80) portraying a *Grande d'Arbres* near Vichy. It suggests that the first seeds of cubism were sown long before the end of the 19th century.

Seurat figures with two relatively early works from his innovative divisionist days. A study of a static ballerina (1867) for *Les Femmes* is a good, dappled example of that technique. *Une Périsseuse* (c.1867) — a canocist

glimpsed through the trees — served as a preparatory study for Seurat's celebrated *Ue de la Grande Jatte*.

A frumpily realistic 1897 pastel portrait of *Beauvilliers de Celyran* is Toulouse-Lautrec's contribution to the proceedings, while the Douanier Rousseau makes an unaccustomed appearance at auction with two pictures, including a key work from his first period, *Port d'Alger*.

The better of two Vuillards is a soft, intimate scene entitled *La Chambre Bleue* (1910), depicting a kimono-clad woman next to a dressing table. A beautiful street-scene (*Rue à Anvers*) by Utrillo, painted just a couple of years later,

could set a record with around 3 million francs: five times the sum usually required to net works by this prolific artist.

Other highlights include Braque's somber *Barques Echouées sur la Plage à Varenville* (1938), and a powerful *Remorqueur sur la Meuse* (1948) by Van Dongen. A superb lifesize bronze of *Eve*, by Rodin, is thrown in for good measure. (A videocassette presenting all the works in the sale is available.)

How much will the entire collection draw? The overall figure could reach 400 million francs with the Japanese, Arabs and Getty foundation setting the pace.

— Richard Percy

Who was Georges Renand?

Georges Renand (1879-1968) was a born-and-bred Parisian with a head for business and an eye for art.

Twenty years with the Crédit Lyonnais taught him finance, but he quit banking in 1922 to join the famous Samaritaine department store. Six years later he took over as joint boss along with friend and fellow picture-lover Gabriel Cognacq.

The move to the Samaritaine coincided with Renand's first forays into the art-market. A Bonnard nude launched what, over the next forty years, was to become a fabulous, varied collection of 19th and 20th century paintings. Whim, fancy and the flair of an instinctive connoisseur dictated Renand's choice.

Georges Renand left behind over 300 works at his death. Fifty of the best are up for sale in Paris on November 20. It promises to be the most important auction in the French capital since Gabriel Cognacq's own collection came under the hammer — back in 1992.

Curtain up on Drouot-Montaigne

ON November 20, Paris will welcome a new auction venue: the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, near the Plaza Adélie on the stylish Avenue Montaigne.

Auctions in a theater? Well, not any old auctions — just the most prestigious of the Paris season. And not any old theater — the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées has recently emerged from a 100 million-franc facelift, resplendent in Belle Époque glory and crammed with the technology needed to function as a multipurpose arts center. Concerts, ballet and opera will be sharing the limelight with auctions.

The Champs-Élysées was designed by Belgian architect Henry Van Velde and opened in 1913. It was acclaimed for

both its pioneering use of reinforced concrete — then virtually unknown — and magnificent interior decoration. Leading contemporary artists Antoine Bourdelle, Maurice Denis and Edouard Vuillard covered the walls with mighty frescoes. Glass maestro René Lalique designed art nouveau chandeliers. Little wonder that the theater became — in 1957 — France's first 20th century building to be classified as an historic monument.

An exhaustive 15-month renovation program, sponsored by the State and the Caisse des Dépôts, was completed this summer. Sparing no effort to recapture the original "spirit of boldness and novelty," 39,000 square meters of murals have been repaired and 150,000 pieces of gold-leaf applied. Seats have

been restored with authentic woods and velvet upholstery. Although Lalique's glass moulds no longer exist, his chandeliers shimmer again in the form of sparkling resin look-alikes.

For Paris auctioneers, the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées represents the ideal solution to several needs — starting with space. The Hôtel Drouot, where all Paris sales are currently held, was rebuilt during the late 70s. Due to the 80s boom in auction activity it is now too small. Even its largest room will accommodate only a few hundred.

There will be no such restrictions in the 1,900-capacity auditorium of the Champs-Élysées: 650 prospective buyers will be able to follow proceedings from the stalls, the rest from the balcony and

cle. Currency-conversion screens and the latest video techniques will enhance auction presentation. Longer press exhibitions will be possible. As from next year, extra office space beneath the theater will ease pressure on Drouot's headquarters.

The new venue, to be known officially as Drouot-Montaigne, should do wonders for the Drouot's prestige and credibility. The ambitious Joël-Marie Millon, President of the city's commissaires-priseurs, aims to put Paris firmly on the international auction map. Acquiring such a sumptuous saleroom is a fine start. Further sales — of the quality of the inaugural, eagerly awaited Renand Collection — should follow.

— Simon Hewitt, Antiques Trade Gazette

Bidding for International Business

A WATERSHED in art market history, 1992 will see the inevitable clash of two different auction systems.

French commissaires-priseurs are appointed by the State and have a number of civil obligations. It is a unique system: sometimes inflexible and frustrating but offering, in return, considerable security to buyers and sellers. Take, for instance, the thirty-year authenticity guarantee that applies to any object acquired at auction in France.

Until World War II and even, in fact, during the immediate post-war years, France remained the world's leading auction center. All the great collections invariably passed through Paris, where the highest bids were registered, painters' market-value evaluated, and reputations made or marred.

Today things are rather different. Sotheby's and Christie's — followed recently by Phillips — have set up offices in the French capital and, over the years, gradually acquired

sizeable chunks of the market. Result: France's artistic heritage is systematically plundered and the finest items removed to London — a pattern fostered also, it is true, by less onerous art-sale taxation in England.

In 1992, however, the full application of the Treaty of Rome should see the removal of numerous trade barriers — with free competition becoming the rule and a fierce cross-Channel struggle in prospect.

Joël-Marie Millon, President of the Drouot Commissaires-Priseurs for the last two years, discussed the situation as it stands today and revealed his plans for the future of his beloved profession.

The post-1992 period will see major changes in your profession. What measures do you intend to take to counter British auction houses as they step up the pressure?

We are all determined to restore Paris to the place it deserves on the world art market. Starting in November, Paris will boast a prestigious

new saleroom, Drouot-Montaigne, in the Théâtre des Champs Élysées on the Avenue Montaigne. The Paris auction scene has become more dynamic and this requires an increase of "prestige sales": the only way to interest the media and thereby capture the public's imagination. If we are to progress, Paris needs to have an image of efficiency and high performance.

Even if this means giving up the single-venue policy so popular with buyers and collectors from France and abroad?

Don't forget that, in the past, prestige sales in Paris have been held at the Palais Galliera and the Palais d'Orsay. Today the former is the Museum of Fashion and Costume, while the latter has become the famous Musée d'Orsay, devoted to the 19th century as all art-lovers know. The site, layout and services of our usual sales venue, Drouot-Richelieu, are fine for day-to-day sales but no longer meet the demands of international clients — be they buyers or sellers — attracted by our

prestige sales. Today, such a top-level public demands that the setting, atmosphere and range of services live up to the image of a capital like Paris. All of their requirements will be met at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées.

The treaty of Rome will be fully applied in 1992. It calls for the free circulation of goods and people within the European Community. This will help competitors from other member-countries to set up in France and to exercise professions which, like yours, are currently protected. Doesn't that worry you?

We will certainly need to harmonize the status of members of our profession. In France auctioneers are considered as "referees" between two parties; elsewhere they are tradesmen. But there must also be a reduction of the existing disparities concerning auction taxes: these are crippling in France when compared to, say, the United Kingdom. This situation cannot continue. It deprives us of the means to invest at a time when we need to work on and

convince our prospective clientele.

What do you mean by "need to harmonize our status"? Might you be prepared to abandon your role as State-appointed officials?

We are considering the need to change our status, which dates from the 16th century, but I must underline that it would make sense for us to keep our role as referee between seller and buyer, guaranteeing our customers a real public service; this should not prove impossible. Take the Swiss confederation, for instance, where legislation varies from one canton to another without citizens being forbidden to travel or settle wherever they choose. I could cite other examples; each state in the United States of America has its own laws, for instance.

What changes in the commissaires-priseurs' role do you consider necessary?

Links between the commissaires-priseurs must be tightened. The French are highly individualist by nature, but

continued desire for independence would be our downfall. It is vital that — grouped together under the name of "Drouot" — we present a united front powerful enough to resist the multifarious dangers embodied by foreign auction houses. Drouot-Montaigne aims to achieve this via permanent facilities, highly qualified personnel and services equal to anything provided by the British or Americans. Drouot-Montaigne will enable the body of commissaires-priseurs, as a whole, to deal with affairs of international standing that some may find difficult to cope with alone. The idea is to bring together both the men and the objects required to stage top-quality sales.

A major collection of modern paintings, the Georges Renand Collection, will shortly be up for auction in Paris. How do you intend to exploit this good fortune?

Yes, the dispersion of one of the century's most important collections of modern paintings is great news for the

launch of Drouot-Montaigne. It should mark Drouot as a major name on the international auction scene and demonstrate our ability to carry off sales of the highest quality. As for 1992, I'm optimistic: we'll be ready, whatever happens!

— François de Perthuis

Joël-Marie Millon, President of the Drouot Commissaires-Priseurs.



ADER PICARD TAJAN
FINE ART AUCTIONEERS
12, RUE FAVART, 75002 PARIS — TEL.: (1) 42.61.80.07

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Experts: MM. Pissarro and de Louvaincourt, Marteau, de Byses, Marillac, M. M. A. Pr.



Georges BRAQUE. "Le Concert", 37, 73 x 92 cm.

Please contact Thierry Picard (1) 42.61.80.07 extension 428

Public viewing at Drouot-Montaigne, Saturday 21 November 1987

M^e Raymond DAUSSY
Auctioneer
46, Rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 48.74.38.93.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26 at 2 p.m.
ROOM 3

MODERN PRINTS
ABLETT - HARDY - ICART - MILLIERE
Experts: Messrs. MARILLAC and MAURY
Tel.: (1) 43.26.47.36.

On view November 25, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Prior private viewing by appointment at the auctioneer's office.

LOUIS ICART, "Farnese de laque. Dry point and aquatint. Signed 65.5 x 50.5 cm.

MILLON - JUTHEAU
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14, rue Drouot 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 47 70 00 45 - 42 46 46 44
Wednesday December 9, 1987 at 2.30 p.m. - Rooms 5 and 6

MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS
E. BOUDIN - S. DALI
R. DUFY - P. GENEZ
N. GOENUTTE
T. OGUSSE - P.A. RENOIR
A. SISLEY - J. SOUVBIERE

BRONZES
J.B. CARPEAUX - Manuel
Martinez, Hugot called
MANOIO

Public viewings: Tuesday
December 8 from 11 to 6 p.m.
Wednesday December 9 from
11 to noon

Experts: M. J.P. CHARD
Catalogue on request

RENOR, Pierre Auguste, 1841-1919. "Bather drying her arm, seen from the back". Circa 1890. Lead pencil on paper 30.5 x 19 cm. Signed lower left. Exhibited Paris, BERNHEIM JEUNE "De Renoir à Matisse", June 1986, n° 5, illustrated.

Public viewings: November 21 and 22, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogs on request. Sales 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. — F.F. 100. Sales 9 p.m. — F.F. 150.

GUY LOUDMER
ASSOCIATED AUCTIONEER

PARIS DROUOT
M^e Guy LOUDMER, 18, Rue de Provence, 75009 Paris - Tel.: 45-23-15-25 - Telex: 641958F - Telefax: 47-70-1076

MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1987, at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. — ROOMS 5 & 6

CHAGALL, COURBET, DUFY, LEGER, PICASSO, RENOIR, ROUAULT, VLAMINCK, VAN DONGEN.
EXCEPTIONAL PRINTS BY PICASSO



Fernand LEGER
"La Gorgone de café", 1920.
Oil on canvas signed and
dated on bottom right.
99 x 65 cm.



"Le bébé gras au flacon rec marginé".
1957. Oil on canvas signed
on bottom left and titled
on the back. 227 x 130 cm.

Public viewing: November 21 and 22, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogs on request. Sales 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. — F.F. 100. Sales 9 p.m. — F.F. 150.

Exhibition in TOKYO
from November 3 to 5, 1987
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Africa - America - Oceania. Set of objects originating from the collections of Paul Gulloume, Rasmussen, Charles Rattier...

MAJOR OLD MASTER PAINTINGS December 16, 1987
Notably by Chardin, Cronach (exhibited in TOKYO from November 3 to 5). Vouet - XVIIIth and XIXth century fine furniture.

TRONCHIN'S LIBRARY December 18, 1987
Geneva Counsellor, friend of Voltaire; works referring to travel, Geneva, Voltaire...

Hammers in Competition

THE buzz from Paris has rarely been so positive. Under the energetic leadership of Joël-Marie Millon, the city's auctioneers are making unprecedented efforts to convince the public and the media of their international competitiveness.

That means matching the pace set by London and New York for modern paintings — especially the headline-hogging Impressionist and Post-Impressionist schools. Van Gogh broke all records in London last March with £24.75 million for *Sunflowers*. Following that, *Le Pont de Trinquetaille* drew over £12 million in June. In 1986 the top international bid was £7 million for Manet's *Rue Mosnier aux Passagers* — again in London. Compared to these prices, Drouot's record of 13.8 million francs, established in June for Monet's *Bouquet of Chrysanthemums*, seems less than sensational.

Yet it was the first time the 10-million franc barrier had been broken. The Paris art market received a psychological boost and now awaits the Renard sale in November with increased confidence. The Monet record is certain to prove short-lived and may be left far behind.

Ader-Picard-Tajan, the leading auction house in Paris, is renowned for its sales of



Claude Monet, "Bouquet de Fleurs" (1878), 54 x 72 cm signed and dated lower left, auctioned June 23, 1987 at Hôtel Drouot for 13.8 million francs (Boscher et Studer).

modern pictures, which account for a quarter of its annual turnover of around 400 million francs. Partner Jean-Louis Picard is adamant that Paris must concentrate on modern art to affirm its international credibility. "The competition between Paris, London and New York to attract potential sellers basically concerns prestige items only, and modern paintings most of all. The Renard sale could be a turning point. We need to regain the confidence of French sellers."

"Confidence" is a recurring theme in Picard's analysis. "People can start to doubt very quickly," he says, "and

"defections" of Eric Turquin and Marc Blondeau from Sotheby's as an indication that "clearly all is not perfect amongst the British ranks." Turquin, an old master expert, and Blondeau, one of the world's leading authorities on Impressionism, have both moved to Paris, where Turquin has already collaborated with Ader-Picard-Tajan.

"I feel much less inhibited here," explains Turquin. "In London you're part of a very big system, a lot of people have left because they didn't want to be a simple employee."

Marc Blondeau also sees the positive side of the Paris Art Market. "All credit to Joël-Marie Millon for recognizing the need for commissaires-priseurs to group together. The Renard sale should boost morale. It certainly is the best in Paris in the last thirty years."

Turquin continues: "Commissaires-priseurs are not waiting for the law to change — they are changing things of their own accord. And this is where the pictures are! There will be some outstanding old masters in Paris this season, including superb works by Veronese and Van Baburen."

While the Drouot attempts to increase its supply of top-ranking modern paintings, it can already bank on a

steady presence of quality works by minor impressionists and sought-after 20th century French-based artists. The 23 million francs taken last year for Eugène Boudin's Venetian view of *La Salute, Début du Grand Canal* was a record for the artist. The commercially popular Foujita, Marquet, Laurencin and Dufy are seldom absent from Paris salerooms. After years of price stagnation, the street-scenes of the prolific Utrillo and Vlaminck have been showing signs of resurgence.

Paris has clout in other domains: old master pictures; 18th century French furniture; objets de vertu; books and manuscripts; Islamic art; French silverware; and coins. In 1986, the most expensive old master in Paris was an early 15th century *Annunciation*, attributed to the circle of Gentile da Fabriano, at 3.2 million francs. The best price

for French furniture was 1.19 million francs for a red-lacquered Louis XV commode bearing the stamp of Desforges. Up to 8,000 people visit the Hôtel Drouot each day and they're spoiled for choice.

Right now, Picard is busy preparing for the three major auctions — old masters, 18th century furniture and modern pictures — to be held at Drouot-Montaigne. Paintings by Renoir, Dufy, Bonnard, Boudin, Pissarro and Utrillo top the bill, together with a muscular collection of 19th-century drawings headed by Toulouse-Lautrec. These sales are scheduled for November 22, just two days after Joël-Marie Millon inaugurates the new theater venue with the blockbuster Renard collection. The stage is set for the most important 48 hours in Drouot's history.

— Simon Hewitt

Gearing Up for 1992

IT is widely agreed that France in general, and Paris in particular, no longer dominates the international art market — and hasn't for twenty years. Yet last year's net revenue from auctions in Paris exceeded 1.566 billion francs, up nearly 10 percent on 1985. Sales of paintings, furniture and works of art (vintage cars included) represent almost 85 percent of the Paris sales volume and more than 60 percent of total auction revenue in France.

Not so long ago, auctions of paintings, furniture and works of art were attended only by dealers, collectors and connoisseurs. Now they attract an increasing number of private buyers. But the best paintings, furniture and works of art, are to be found in salerooms in London, New York, Geneva, Monaco and even Hong Kong.

Why has Paris declined? For one thing, auctions take place where the largest number of wealthy potential buyers can be attracted. But this is not the only reason: private buyers and representatives of museums or artistic foundations don't hesitate to come to Paris if the pictures or objects available are sufficiently important.

The root cause of the Paris decline is cost. Vendors turn to London, New York or Geneva when they have works for sale of international quality. French commissaires-priseurs have stepped up their attempts to become more competitive, but all their efforts could prove fruitless if fiscal reform is not forthcoming.

The present French government, committed to economic liberalism, can solve the problem. But, like most governments, it is reluctant to relinquish such a valuable source of revenue.

Buyers' costs are virtually the same wherever the auction is held; an extra 1-2 percent is hardly likely to deter a collector willing to pay 5 million francs for a picture estimated at 2.5 million francs.

But whereas Sotheby's, Christie's, Phillips and other international auction houses receive 10 percent on sales (except for VAT where appropriate), French commissaires-priseurs pay 7 percent in registration duty back to the state. This is the crux of the matter: British auction houses make considerably more profit from the buyer, enabling them to offer more attractive terms to the vendor and so secure prestige collections which, in turn, attract other major collections.

In 1992, with the creation of a single European market, the different sale conditions existing in the European community will be harmonized. In theory, British auction houses will be able to hold sales in France, while the French commissaires-priseurs should be able to hold sales elsewhere in the Community on an equal fiscal footing.

But if the French government fails to act between now and 1992, the gap between the French and English-speaking markets could broaden and become difficult, if not impossible, for the French to close.

— Richard Percy

What's in a Bid?

Vendor's Costs
PARIS:
—The vendor receives a sum equal to the hammer price less 8.5%-20%, depending on the type of sale. Preferential rates may be applied in the case of a major collection, but standard charges can include:
—5% for auctioneer's fees (7% in the case of court-ordered sales), subject to VAT at 18.6%
—Advertising and catalog costs, between 4%-5%, subject to VAT at 18.6%
—Experts' fees of 3%-6% (depending upon the field), subject to VAT at 18.6%
—Surplus tax of up to 4% on items whose value exceeds 20,000 francs.
—For plastic and graphic works (modern paintings, for example) bearing a recent sig-

nature, a 3% Succession tax is applied.
LONDON:
—10% plus VAT at 15%
NEW YORK:
—10%, but in most cases insurance, transport, photographic and advertising costs should be added. If the picture, piece of furniture or work of art does not reach its reserve price (a price below which the object cannot be sold, agreed on by the commissaire-priseur/auctioneer and the vendor), the buying-in costs are charged to the seller; these correspond to 1%-6% of the last bid — the usual figure is 3%. At Christie's the figure is 2.5% if the reserve price has been specified by the seller, who must also pay the costs necessary for the return of

his object. This is rarely the case in Paris.
Buyer's Costs
PARIS:
—17.674% for bids of up to 15,000 francs (9% premium, VAT at 1.674% and 7% registration duty).
—13.226% for bids between 15,000-40,000 francs (5.25% premium, VAT at 0.976% and 7% registration duty).
—11.151% for bids between 40,000-300,000 francs (3.50% premium, VAT at 0.651 and 7% registration duty).
—9.965% for bids over 300,000 francs (2.5% costs, VAT at 0.465% and 7% registration duty).
For bids over 300,000 francs total costs equal 9.965% of the hammer price plus 3,053.20 francs.



Daum, "Vase à la Rose," 1909, auctioned Oct. 7, 1987 at Tokyo for 3.15 million francs (Ader-Picard-Tajan).

LONDON:
—10% plus VAT at 15%
NEW YORK:
—10% plus state taxes in certain cases.

LABAT & THIERRY
Auctioneers
10, Rue de la Grange-Batelière, 75009 Paris. Tel.: (1) 48 24 70 18.

Monday, December 7, 1987, at 2 p.m. - Room 1

**VERY BEAUTIFUL JEWELS
SILVERWARE - ANTIQUE WEAPONS**

Tuesday, December 8, 1987, at 2 p.m. - Room 7

**OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
MODERN PAINTINGS
XVIIIth, XVIIIth, XIXth Century FURNITURE
OBJETS D'ART - TAPESTRIES**



GIAN PAOLO PANINI, 1691-1765 - Oil on canvas 124 x 200 cm.

**SET OF FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART
FROM THE CHATEAU DE PLANET,
HAVING BELONGED TO LOUIS II AND TO
PRINCESS GHISLAINE OF MONACO.**

Public viewing: Saturday, December 5 and Monday 7, 1987,
from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Catalog on request F.F. 100.

M^{es} LIBERT & CASTOR
Auctioneers
3, Rue Rossini, 75009 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 48 24 51 20.

Thursday, December 3, at
2.30 p.m. - Rooms 1 to 7

**OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
XVIIIth & XVIIIth Cent. FINE
FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART
XVIIIth & XIXth Cent.
ORIENTAL RUGS
& SAVONNERIE**



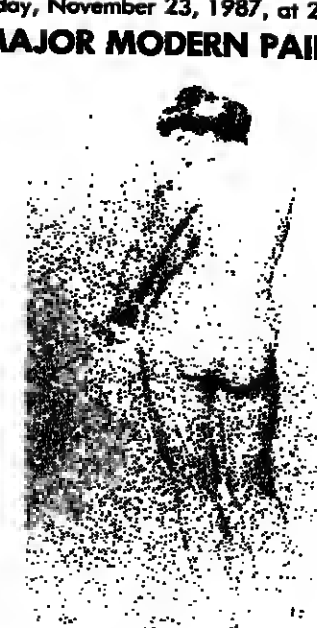
Public viewing: Saturday, December 5 and Monday 7, 1987,
from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Catalog on request.

Hercules and Eole. Painted bronze
group. Italy mid XVIIIth cent. H. 48.

**de CAGNY
CARDINET
COUTURIER** **PARIS-AUCTION** **DUMOUSSET
HOEBANX
RIBREYRE**

AUCTIONEERS

Monday, November 23, 1987, at 2 p.m. Room 2
MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS



Pierre-Auguste RENOR, 1841-1919 "Bather wiping her arm, seen from the back". Circa 1890. Lead pencil on paper 30.5 x 19 cm. Signed lower left. Exhibited Paris, BERNHEIM JEUNE "De Renoir à Matisse", June 1986, n° 5, illustrated.

LITERATURE: This drawing will be included in the Renoir catalogue raisonné being prepared by Messrs. DAUBERVILLE to be published by Editions BERNHEIM-JEUNE, Paris.

In the same auction:
MAJOR PAINTING by Pierre BONNARD
(Literature: DAUBERVILLE T-2, n° 752.)

On view: Sat. 21 and Sun. 22 Nov., from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. — room 11.

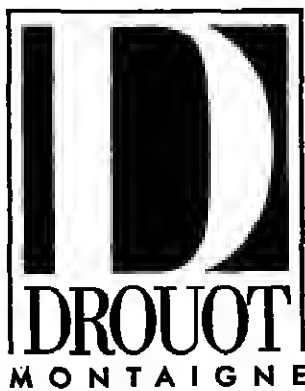
For this sale please contact:
M. G.-P. DAUBERVILLE, BERNHEIM JEUNE, T. 42.66.60.31, Expert,
on Me E. COUTURIER, Auctioneer. T.: 47.70.82.66.

G.I.E. de Commissaires-Priseurs
4, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. T.: (1) 47.70.82.66. Telex: F 640612.

deff...

COMPAGNIE DES COMMISSAIRES PRISEURS DE PARIS

DROUOT - PARIS - FRANCE



THE GEORGES RENAND COLLECTION MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS

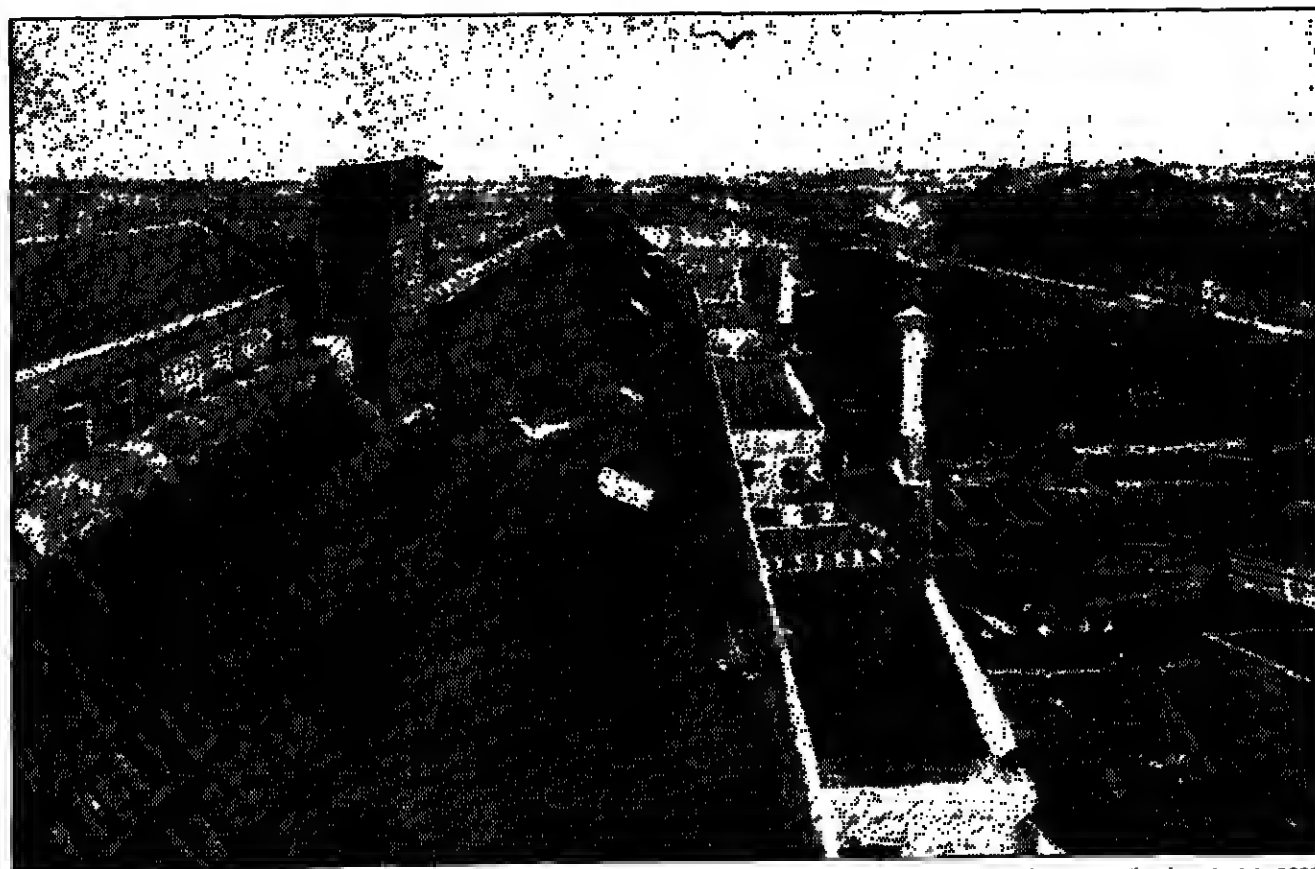
BONNARD - BRAQUE - CEZANNE - COROT - VAN DONGEN - DUFY - GERICAULT - VAN GOGH - MARQUET - MATISSE
MODIGLIANI - Douanier ROUSSEAU - RENOIR - REDON - SEURAT - TOULOUSE-LAUTREC - UTRILLO - VUILLARD

AUCTION SALE

Friday November 20th, 1987 at 7:30 p.m.
DROUOT MONTAIGNE, 15, AVENUE MONTAIGNE, 75008 PARIS



MATISSE Henri: "Jeune femme assise en robe grise" - done in 1942.
Oil on canvas, signed on upper left and dated 1942.
H. 47 cm - W. 38 cm.



VINCENT VAN GOGH: "Les Toits de La Haye" - done in July 1882.
Watercolor with gouache. H. 39.5 cm - W. 56.5 cm.



President:
Joël-M. MILLON

Auctioneers:
Maîtres E. LIBERT and A. CASTOR, C. ROBERT, C. BOISGIRARD, D. OFFRET, O. RIEUNIER and I. BAILLY-POMMERY.

Experts:
Messieurs J-C BELLIER, Ph. BRAME, B. LORENCEAU, C. MARUMO, A. SCHOELLER.

Private viewing by appointment from October 26th.
Public viewing: November 19th and 20th, 1987 at DROUOT MONTAIGNE

DROUOT:
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Upcoming Sales in Paris

Ader-Picard-Tajan

With its recent sales in Tokyo, annual sales in Monaco and offices in New York, Lausanne, Tokyo and Monaco, Ader-Picard-Tajan is firmly established outside France. Turnover figures have progressed rapidly over recent years, especially in the field of modern paintings: 37 million francs in 1983, 70 million francs in 1986 and a projected 120 million francs for 1987.

Ader-Picard-Tajan also holds the world record price for an item of furniture: 16,650,000 francs for a Louis XVI Beneman-stamped cabinet, formerly the property of Louis XV's daughter Adélaïde and housed in the Château de Versailles. It was sold in Monaco in November 1984 and has since been returned to Versailles by its new owner.

November 22: Ader-Picard-

Tajan is staging three sales at Drouot-Montaigne on this date. The Modern Paintings are led by Monet's *Arbres au Bord de L'Eau* (1885), Pissarro's *Verger à Pontoise* (1877) and works by Braque, Dufy and Boudin. The Old Master sale boasts two works by Francesco Guardi and one by Fragonard, while highlights of the Furniture & Objets d'Art include mounted porcelain and 18th century Strasbourg silverware.

Audap-Godeau-Solanet
December 16: Major works by Salvador Dali are rarely seen at auction in Europe, so his *Composition* (1926, modified in the mid-30s) should attract considerable attention. Other highlights of a varied sale: good 19th and 20th century French paintings (Vlaaminck, Matisse and Chassériau) with, notably, Rouault's

Eae Homo; old masters, including a composition by Hubert Robert.

Briest
November 24: Modern and contemporary paintings are a house specialty. On offer this time are works by Magritte, Tanguy, Yves Klein, Dubuffet, Fontana and Max Ernst (oil and collage), together with Renoit's impressive *Femme Assise dans un Parc* and Henri Martin's view of the *Port de Marseille*.

December 16: Just to prove that you can still find buried treasure in France, this sale is dominated by silver and gold coins from the reigns of Louis XIII and Louis XIV, discovered by workmen in Normandy in November.

Charbomeaux
November 27: Another of the house's regular modern-contemporary art sales, with prestigious works by Alentour, Alberola, Andy Warhol, Van Doesburg, Picabia and Underwasser and, notably a *Femme* (1928) by Czaky a *Tête* (1908) by Zadkine and a table by Diego Giacometti.



Far left: Gris, "La Femme aux mains jointes" (1924), oil on canvas, 81 x 60 cm signed and dated lower right, up for auction Nov. 23 at Hôtel Drouot (London). Left: Louterbourg, "Scène de pâtisserie à Hyde Park," up for auction Nov. 23 at Drouot-Montaigne (Ader-Picard-Tajan).



Seine at Lagny by Hodi; Jean Dufy's *Cavaliers au Bois de Boulogne* (1930) and a *Niçoise* are among the major attractions of this modern picture sale in Versailles. Maître Blache regularly attracts international attention, especially with its world renowned *Fioralis* and has helped popularize many of the lesser known Post Impressionists.

Mathias-Le Roux

December 2: An exceptional collection of 18th and 19th century furniture and objets d'art, including works by Tiepolo and Redouté; an anonymous statue of a young woman symbolizing *Spring* (height: 156 cm); and a superbly carved gilt-wood Louis XV console-table.

Millon-Jutheau

December 9: Furniture highlight is a prestigious Louis XV suite, stamped Burgard and comprising 10 armchairs, a pair of bergères, a pair of chaises and an unusual pair of asymmetrical canapés "en lit d'ange." Quality modern paintings will include Renoit's *Femme Dançant en Costume d'Italienne* (1881), Boudin's *Vue de Venise*, Sisley's *Seine à St-Cloud* and a view of *Montmartre* by Oguiss, a Japanese member of the School of Paris who died last year. Prices for works by Oguiss are currently rising as rapidly as those for his compatriot Foujita a few years ago. This work — a triptych — could fetch 2 million francs.

Oger-Dumont

November 4: Art Nouveau and Art Deco glassware by Daum, Gallé and Lalique. Oger-Dumont will be hoping to repeat last May's success with the Boquer Collection: one Gallé vase *A la Rose* cleared 1.2 million francs and another, which a forest scene, made nearly 1.6 million francs.

December 1: Jewelry and ancient sculpture, led by a marble Roman statue of *Athena*.

Paris-Auction

The name "Paris-Auction" covers six small but ambitious Paris auction houses: de Cagny, Cardinet, Dumoussier, Hochbarx, Couninier and Ribeyre. This autumn they have lined up two major, wide-ranging sales to prove that union is strength. Highlights:

November 20: *Affronnement de Cavalierie* by Marssen de Jonge (17th century Dutch School).

November 23: A major oil by Bonnard, *Jeune Fille jouant avec un Chien* (1913), bought after its completion by Bonheim and since exhibited in Paris, London, Munich and Tokyo. Marquet, Vallotton and Bouddelle will also be represented.

— F. de P.

Chayette-Calmels

November 24: Symbolist paintings are on the menu: works by Feure, Burne-Jones, Mucha, Barye, Carpeaux — are also prominent.

November 30: Alberto Giacometti's brother Diego is also an excellent sculptor and shouldn't be underestimated! Keen bidding is expected for his bronze *Le Chat Maître d'Hôtel* (1967) and idiosyncratic furniture (armchairs, stools and table).

December 2: Clocks are something of a Chayette-Calmels specialty and rare gold 19th century docks provide the backbone of this sale.

Corrette de St-Cyr

November 4: A sale devoted to a Russian Ballet, with high quality works from the Alexandre Benois Collection and the studios of Charpentier-Mio and the painter Maljavine.

November 9: 19th century furniture and objets d'art, which have increased steadily in value over recent years, form the basis of this sale. A

number of items hail from a North American collection, while bronzes from the Dietel Collection — by Doré, Méne, Barye, Carpeaux — are also prominent.

November 13: Art-Nouveau and Art-Deco glassware. November 25: Modern paintings, including works by Boudin, Vlaaminck and Picabia, plus an original plaster-casting by Pompon, offered by the sculptor to Art Deco lacquerer Margat.

December 8: Sumptuous jewelry and 17th century silverware.

Couturier-Nicolay

December 4: A gilded table adorned with plaques in Sevres porcelain, representing the *Muses* and the *Chariot of Apollo*, is the star attraction. It originally belonged to King Jérôme Bonaparte and was kept in the Château de Villandry. Several other objects in the sale come from the Rothschild collections, including two large bronze groups: one after Marsy and Flamen, the other signed Girardon. The old masters available are led by 17th century Utrecht artist Dirck van Baburen. His *Death of Uriah* could fetch five million francs.

Dausy

November 26: A sale devoted to over 100 modern prints by Icar, Alentour, Millière, Ablett, Chimot and Hardy. They were acquired for knock-down prices by a private buyer between 1900-30 and are now worth their weight in gold.

Labat-Thierry

December 7/8: Last June, a Los Angeles collector chose Labat-Thierry to sell his 19th century French furniture and objets d'art. Prices were high and several other American vendors have since followed his example. Items from their collections will be under the hammer along with furniture and objets d'art that belonged to Louis II and Princess Ghis-

Loudmer

November 23: Loudmer stages a number of major modern painting sales each year and will be hoping to repeat this autumn the international success achieved by the famous Aimé & Marguerite Maeghr Collection in 1982 and 1984. Fernand Léger's *Garçon de Café* (1920) and Van Dongen's *Trois Femmes* (1909) are both estimated at 5-7 million francs. Other important works include *La Femme aux Mains Jointes* (1924) by Juan Gris and *Criquetale* by Rouault. A Picasso engraving, *La Femme qui Pleure* (1937), should attain a mighty 2½-3 million francs, while another aquatint/dry-point etching by the same artist, *La Femme au Tambour* (1959), won't be far behind.

Maître Blache

November 15: A still life by Krampege, a view of the

Etude Couturier Nicolay
51, Rue de Bellechasse - 75007 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 45.55.85.44.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1987,
at 2:15 P.M., ROOMS 5 & 6.

DRAWINGS & OLD MASTER PAINTINGS FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART TAPESTRIES

On view Thursday, December 3, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Important groups of bronze figures with a dark patina: "Borée enlevant Ceylan" after Gaspard MARSY and Armande FLAMEN. "Victor and/or Prosperity" by François GIRARDON, signed "F. GIRARDON, inv. and F." H. 1.05 m. With their socle in the style of BOULE, Louis-XV period. Total height 2.39 m. Origin: N° 168 from the sale of Mr. Dubois' cabinet on Dec. 18, 1788, Paris - Rothschild's collection.

MAYER 1987

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Francis BRIEST
Auctioneer
24, avenue Maignan, 75008 PARIS - Tel.: (1) 42 68 11 30
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1987 at 9 p.m. - Rooms 5 & 6

MAJOR MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS

BONNARD - SCURDELLE CHAGALL - DUBUFFET FONTANA - LEGER MAGRITTE - MARTIN RENOUF - SOLAGES TANGUY - TAPIS - VUILLARD

Pierre-Auguste RENOUF (1841-1919)

Women in a park
Oil on canvas signed on bottom left 41 x 33.5 cm.
Catalogue on request

Catherine Charbonneau

Friday, November 29, 1987, at 9 p.m. - Rooms 1 & 7

ALBEROLA CZAKY DEVAUX DOMELA D. GIACOMETTI LEMPICKA MOORE PICABIA VAN DOESBURG WAHLBERG

Information and catalog F.F. 102
134, Rue du Fbg-St-Honoré, 75008 Paris.
Tel.: Offices: 43.29.66.56. Tel.: Auctions: 43.23.59.44.
Paul DEVAUX, "Figures dans un grand lit", 1961. Oil on paper: 68 x 50 cm.

M^e Christian DELORME
Auctioneer
14, Avenue de Messine, 75008 Paris. Tel.: (1) 45.62.31.19.
Monday, December 21, 1987, at 2 p.m. - ROOM 5

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS - FURNITURE & OBJETS D'ART

Theobald NICHOLAI, "Vue d'un village au bord de l'eau," signed on bottom left. One pair's panel. 19.5 x 29 cm.

Experts: Mr. Jacques KANTOR - Mr. Jacques LACOSTE.
Public viewing: Saturday, December 19, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M^e Pierre CORNETTE DE SAINT-CYR
Auctioneer
24, Avenue George-V - 75008 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47 23 47 40. Telex: 210311 F/608

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1987 at 2:30 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6

EXCEPTIONAL COLLECTION OF XIXth CENTURY PAINTINGS - SCULPTURES - FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

Catalog on request F.F. 100.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1987, at 2 p.m. - ROOM 7

ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF WATERCOLORS - SCULPTURES GLASSWARE 1900-1950

Catalog on request F.F. 50.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1987 at 9 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6

LARGE COLLECTION OF MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS

Catalog on request F.F. 100.

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AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES MODERN PAINTINGS

mainly by:
BEAUDIN, de BELAY, BERTRAM, BORES, BOUYSSOU, BRAYER, CAMOIN, CAROU, CERIA, CHABAUD, CHAPLAIN-MIDY, CHARCONE, CHATEL, COSSON, DEJAN, DOWERGUE, J. DUFY, DUNOYER, de SEIGNAZAC, D'ESPAGNAT, GAUEN-LALOUÉ, GALL, GÉNIN, GLEZES, HILAIRE, HODÉ, HUMBLLOT, KIKONE, KRÉMÈNE, KUPKA, LA PATELIERE, LAPICQUE, LAUVRAY, LAVOINE, LOISEAU, LORJOU, LUCE, MACLET, MADELINE, MAURFA, MAX-AGOSTINI, NEILLLOT, NEUQUELMAN, OSTERLIND, R. OUDOT, SIMON-AUGUSTE, SURVAGE, YALTAT, ZELLER.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15 at 2 p.m.
M^e Georges BLACHE, Auctioneer, 5 Rue Racine, 78000 VERSAILLES.
Tel.: (1) 39.50.55.06.
Public viewing: Friday, November 13 and Saturday 14, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Bernard OGER - Etienne DUMONT
Auctioneers
22, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS.
Tel.: (1) 42 46 96 95.

Wednesday, November 4, 1987, at 2:15 p.m. - Room 7

ART NOUVEAU - ART DECO MODERN PAINTINGS

Tuesday, December 1st, 1987, at 8:20 p.m. - Room 1

JEWELS, BRONZE AND ANTIQUE OBJETS

Public viewing: Tuesday, December 1, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Write marble statue, Roman period: Athena, H. 1.57 m.

M^{me} AUDAP-GODEAU-SOLANET
Auctioneers
32, rue Drouot 75009 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47 70 67 68

Wednesday December 16, 1987 at 2:15 p.m. - rooms 5 & 6

MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS

Mainly by: CHASSERAU - DALI J.F. MILLET - ROUAULT VLAAMINCK

Salvador DALI
"Composition surréaliste avec personnages invisibles." Painting on cardboard done in 1926 and modified by DALI in 1936. Signed on bottom right and dated 36. H. 0.61 m (24" 0.46 m (18").

CHAMPIN - LOMBRIL - GAUTIER
Associated Auctioneers

Sunday, November 29th, 1987, at 2:30 p.m.
modern paintings and sculptures

Pablo PICASSO (1881-1973). "Nature morte au panier de fruits et pot de fleurs," 1942. Oil on canvas dated August 1942, signed by the artist on the back of the canvas stretcher. H. 73 cm X W. 92 cm.

M^e Laurin - Guilloux - Buffetand - Tailleux
Associated Auctioneers
12, Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 42.46.61.16

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1987, at 2:30 p.m. - ROOMS 5 & 6.

MAJOR MODERN PAINTINGS

UTILLIO (Maurice). "L'Eglise blanche (St-Pierre-de-Moismont)" - 1910. Oil on cardboard. Signed on bottom left. 54 x 69.5 cm. Reproduced in "L'Unité by Tabarant," page 70 - Bernheim Jeune, Publisher 1926. Exhibition Petit Palais "Maîtres de l'Art indépendant," 1937. Titled, dated and signed on the back.
On view: Thursday, November 26, 1987, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Experts: Miss CALAC, Mr. BLANCHET.
Catalog on request at the Office.

HERVE-CHAYETTE LAURENCE-CALMELS
COMMISAIRES PRISEURS ASSOCIES
12, Rue Passy, 75009 PARIS
Tel.: (1) 47.70.38.89

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1987, at 9 p.m. ROOM 9

EXCEPTIONAL SET OF FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART

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Handwritten signature or mark at the top center of the page.

Table with market indices: S&P 500, Dow Jones, etc.

ATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 1, 1987 **

Page 11

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Solid Appraisal Means More Than a Report Card

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

PARIS — Merit pay increases are coming in wider use in Europe, and with them, the ritual of the annual review.

Appraisals of performance are in turn spawning efforts to bolster employee motivation and to make sure the right executives are matched with the right jobs.

For American companies, "Management by Objective," as it is known in corporate-speak, is longstanding practice.

In Europe, where automatic annual pay raises have been the norm in recent years because of a slowdown in inflation, office meritocracy is a new but increasingly popular concept.

"In British companies, here is a decisive swing to merit pay by results and individual- and company performance-related rewards," said Nigel Dyckhoff, a consultant with Spencer Stuart, the executive search firm in London.

A survey of French companies by Hay-France, a management consulting firm, indicated that 37 percent will base executive raises this year solely on merit, compared with 18 percent in 1985.

All this means that many executives must now learn to appraise as well as manage.

"For French personnel managers, it's like having a new job," said Laurent Dufétel, director of human resources at Hay-France.

Experts say that a good performance review should not resemble a school report card, which grades a child on subjects about which he or she has very little to say.

"The most important point is that there be a constant dialogue between boss and subordinate throughout the year," said Elisabeth Martini of Hewlett-Packard France, the French subsidiary of the U.S. computer giant.

Quantitative performance, like sales, production, and even customer satisfaction, is relatively easy to measure. But a qualitative appraisal, which basically requires passing judgment on someone's behavior, is another story.

"One thing we have to explain to French managers is that performance appraisals are not supposed to be like the last judgment Day, where the boss decides who goes to hell and who goes to heaven," said Mr. Dufétel of Hay-France.

A good appraisal covers the employee's plans for the future and his training. This is especially important for executives who are not working at their capacity because they are in the wrong job.

What happens when an employee disagrees with the appraisal and cannot sway the boss? A few companies allow employees to appeal. At Hay-France, a manager must discuss with colleagues the appraisal he has prepared before meeting with the employee.

Knowing that he will have to defend his appraisal before peers reduces the likelihood that he will judge someone arbitrarily.

Losses Loom in BP Offer

£1 Billion Is Possible on Paper

By Warren Getler

LONDON — It lurched, it stalled, it choked. But finally the world's largest-ever equity offering got off the ground.

Some people thought it shouldn't be. For example, underwriters who had signed up to support the massive share offering stand to lose £1 billion (\$1.7 billion) on paper.

Britain's last-minute decision to proceed with the £7.2 billion offer was, at times, as tense as the countdown for a rocket launch.

Underwriters, opposition leaders and even foreign finance ministers opposed going ahead with the sale.

However, for domestic political reasons, the BP offer was virtually irrevocable since it represented what many officials considered to be the crown jewel in the government's effort to sell off state-owned companies.

Britain's Labor Party has been strongly opposed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's privatization efforts and has criticized the government for being too supportive of the interests of Britain's financial services community.

Now, with trading in the BP shares under way, market reaction in London has turned from apprehension to relief, even restrained bullishness.

The reason is that the Bank of England is providing a safety net in the form of a buyback offer to limit the financial risk and potential market turmoil implied in a heavily undersubscribed issue.

The British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, "has to be given credit for showing ingenuity under considerable pressure," said Kenneth Inglis, an equity-market forecaster with the London brokers, Phillips & Drew.

The BP offer, as amended, has helped bring back a lot of buying into the London market that we hadn't seen for days.

When the final tally of applications for the 2.19 billion BP shares available was made Friday, only 270,234 investors had signed up for a total of 70.7 million shares. The shares were being offered at 330 pence apiece.

The government's hope of at least £1 billion on paper.



THANK HEAVENS — A trader showing relief as stock prices rebound in Paris. On Friday, the all-share Bourse indicator climbed 4.68 percent, its second straight increase.

U.S. Indicators Slip 0.1%, First Fall in 8 Months

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government's chief gauge of future economic activity slipped 0.1 percent in September, the first decline in eight months, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

Many economists believe the setback for the index of leading economic indicators is the first of what will be a series of declines caused by the collapse of the stock market.

However, government analysts cautioned that much of the weakness in September came from a drop in the length of the average work week. They said that this decline was misleading because the survey of work-week hours was conducted in the week that included the Labor Day holiday, which depressed the results.

This was the biggest negative force on the index in September, followed by a decline in the stock market reflected by a 3.2 percent September drop in the Standard & Poor index of 500 stocks.

This weakness reflected the fact that despite the stock market rout that began two weeks ago, share prices were already heading lower

in September following record highs in August.

Two other indicators contributing to the decline were changes in the prices for raw materials and a drop in plant and equipment orders.

The 0.1 percent decline in the index was the first drop since a 0.6 percent fall in January.

Four of the nine available indicators were positive. The biggest source of strength was a slowdown in business delivery times, indicating increased demand. Other positive forces on the index were a drop in weekly unemployment claims, a rise in manufacturers' orders for consumer goods and a jump in the money supply.

Analysts said that the record collapse of the stock market this month is likely to have three times the negative impact on the October index that the September fall had on that month's indicators.

Michael Evans, head of a Washington forecasting firm, said he expected the index to decline for at least three months and predicted a mild recession starting early next year.

David Wyss, an economist at Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Massachusetts, said he also believed it was possible that the index would fall for three months. But he said that the declines might be small, with the stock market weakness offset by strength in other segments of the economy.

"That would be consistent with our forecast that the economy will scrape close to a recession next year but avoid an outright recession," he said.

While declining to be specific, Richard Torrens, a spokesman for the New York Stock Exchange, said that "a number of companies" now listed on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations system had approached his exchange in the last 10 days.

Kenneth R. Leibler, president of the American Stock Exchange, said that NASDAQ's problems might provide an opportunity for his exchange, though "nothing has materialized yet."

So far, of the 10 largest corporations traded over the counter, only one has moved to another exchange since Oct. 19, and that company, PNC Financial Corp., said it had made the decision months ago, long before the market slumped.

John C. Malone, chief executive of Tele-See NASDAQ, Page 13

NASDAQ Tarnished by Failure to Handle Deluge

By Alison Leigh Cowan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the last few years, the fast-growing NASDAQ over-the-counter market has been the darling of investors and corporate issuers.

In addition to providing a home for the stocks of such success stories as Apple Computer Corp. and the semiconductor maker Intel Corp., the computerized system is regarded as a model for stock exchanges around the world.

But, after failing to cope with the crush of customer orders that accompanied the Oct. 19 stock market rout, NASDAQ, the second-largest U.S. stock market with a capitalization of \$450 billion, does not seem quite so clever any more.

As the market plunged that day, frantic customers could not get through to many of the dealers responsible for making markets in over-the-counter stocks.

Some customers contend that these market makers panicked and abandoned their posts.

"The reason is that the Bank of England is providing a safety net in the form of a buyback offer to limit the financial risk and potential market turmoil implied in a heavily undersubscribed issue."

"I thought about buying a little stock while back," he slowly reveals.

"But you got to get a broker and everything, and it was just too much trouble." It turns out there is no Dow Jones ticker tape in Postville, and the closest brokerage is about 50 miles away in Waterloo.

"I don't believe many invest," said the Postville mayor, James Ewing. "I just wonder if they have that kind of money."

But of course, the main reason Postville isn't thinking about Wall Street's problems is that people here already have plenty on their minds as it is. The five-year farm crisis that is just ending has left them dazed and confused about their future.

At the same time, many here are now concentrating on the presidential race that is already in full gear across Iowa, home to February's first contest in the 1988 campaign.

And frankly, they are looking hard to find a candidate who will help Iowa, not those New York politicians who never show much sympathy for the Midwest's troubles earlier in the decade.

That's why they are here to listen to Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri congressman who has the backing of militant farm groups in Iowa because of his support for radical legislation designed to save the family farm.

"These people on Wall Street, they're no different from farmers who borrowed money to pay

down the limit in recent trading sessions.

"People follow the commodity markets a lot more than stocks, because that's what they are involved in," observes Mr. McNally.

"Out here, you can see commodities, you can see whether people are raising more hogs, or are participating in federal programs, so you feel like you know something about the commodity markets."

In fact, Mr. McNally's father used to speculate in futures; with so many grain and livestock brokers in the area capable of making futures trades, it's easier to invest in commodities in Postville than in stocks.

"People here know more about hogs than they do about General Motors or General Electric," adds Mr. Jahnke.

Finally, Mr. Gephardt sped into town in his campaign van, and Meyer's 66 Cafe settled down to listen to the candidate's speech, in which he mentioned the stock market once, agriculture many times.

"We've got mountains of corn going to rot in this state," Mr. Gephardt said. "I'm not satisfied that we've got farmers working hard and getting nothing for it. There was appreciative applause.

"I'd be happy to take your questions," he added.

There was not a single one about Wall Street.

"But I went in and looked at 'Pro-Farmer' (a commodity news service) to see how the commodity markets were doing." To his dismay, he has found hog futures

33,000 an acre for land back in the 1970s," says Mr. Gruba. "They just got greedy, and they got stupid."

Adds Edith Cleis: "One thing, people are glad to see these yuppies get their comeuppance."

"What were you wondering?" she says. "Is when it is going to hit us, when is it going to start to affect regular people. This is a dairy area, and a hog-raising area. I want to know what is this going to do to hog and beef prices, to milk prices."

Indeed, while few here have monitored the Dow Jones industrial average in recent days, there has been plenty of sophisticated,

Currency Rates

Table with columns for various currencies: Swiss Franc, German Mark, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for various dollar values: Canadian Dollar, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for forward rates: 30-day, 60-day, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for interest rates: 30-day, 60-day, etc.

Money Rates

Table with columns for money rates: 1-month, 3-month, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Asian dollar deposits: 1 month, 3 months, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for U.S. money market funds: Merrill Lynch, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for gold prices: London, New York, etc.

Dow Jones? Didn't He Own a Spread Near Decorah?

By James Risen

Los Angeles Times Service

POSTVILLE, Iowa — Postville is pretty much a long way from everywhere, except maybe Waukon and Decorah, and even folks in a whole lot will tell you that's not saying a whole lot.

So the small crowd waiting at Meyer's 66 Cafe for Dick Gephardt to make a campaign appearance wasn't very surprised when Mr. Gephardt's advance man announced that the Democratic presidential candidate was running late.

Everybody here knows how hard it is to get to Postville. After all, the interstate is a hundred miles (160 kilometers) away.

Besides, with the harvest already in, nobody was in much of a hurry. Now, they just had a little more time to sit with their coffee and chat among themselves about the state of the world, or at least the state of Postville, population 1,500.

One thing they weren't talking about with much concern, though, was the stock market crash.

"If you walk into the bank here and start talking about stock, you better have four legs, because that's the only kind of stock they know about around here," says Don Cokin, a retiree who used to invest.

"Most of our stock is out running in the field," adds Leo Jahnke, a city councilman.

Postville, you see, like so many other small farming towns in the Midwest, is even farther removed psychologically from Wall Street than it is geographically.

Few people around town own stock, and those that do are pretty closed-mouthed about it. In a plain little hamlet that is just emerging from the wrenching farm crisis, the fortunate, the area's handful of land-rich farmers and affluent professionals, don't brag.

"There's very little talk about it,

because very few fiddle with it," says Robert Gruba, a stout-faced semiretired farmer.

The veterinarian's wife, now she made good money at it, but I don't know how she's doing now.

"I thought about buying a little stock while back," he slowly reveals.

"But you got to get a broker and everything, and it was just too much trouble." It turns out there is no Dow Jones ticker tape in Postville, and the closest brokerage is about 50 miles away in Waterloo.

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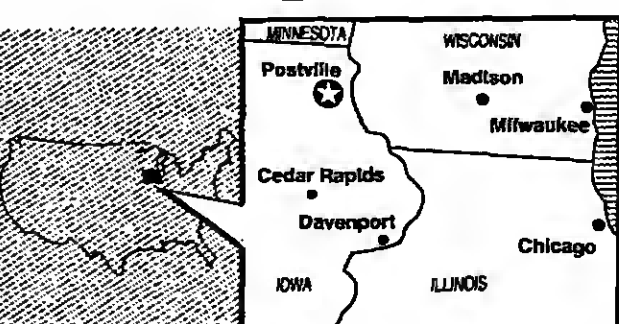
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"These people on Wall Street, they're no different from farmers who borrowed money to pay



Postville, Iowa, is a small town in the heart of the state. It is located about 50 miles from Waterloo, Iowa, and is a hundred miles from the interstate.

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— Don Cokin, Postville retiree

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and price for various market segments.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrials, and Finance indices.

NYSE Closing logo with 'Fridays' and 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing various market activities.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrials, and Finance indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top active stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing daily market events.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Open, High, Low, and Last Close.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing various market indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing market activities.

AMEX Stock Index table showing High, Low, and Close.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (A) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (B) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (C) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

MARKETS: Dow Up 2.8%, 4th Straight Gain

(Continued from Page 1) The fact that the NYSE has closed two hours early, at 2 P.M., since Oct. 23 to make it easier to process the unprecedented volume of trades that accompanied last week's traumatic market decline. The New York Stock Exchange said Friday that it would begin to return to normal trading hours in stages. Trading will be extended to 2:30 P.M. Monday through Wednesday, to 3 P.M. on Thursday and Friday, and back to the normal closing time of 4 P.M. on Nov. 9. Traders said the market was relieved on Friday by the fact that the British government would take steps to support the shares of British Petroleum Co. after an offering of more than \$12 billion of the stock. There had been fears that the offering would be a disruptive force at a time when the markets were already on the defensive. Interest rates on short-term U.S. Treasury bills rose in the credit markets on Friday, but the market was not disturbed, traders said. The upward moves in interest rates are usually regarded as a negative for stocks, but the increase was interpreted as a signal that money was venturing back out of the safe havens it sought in recent days and returning to the stock market. "It's too early to say we hit bottom and that we will go higher in the short run, but the market's action has been very positive," said Eugene Peroni Jr., technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. in Philadelphia. Moore Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp., said he felt the market may have bottomed somewhere in the area between 1,700 and 1,800 on the Dow. But he said the market remained fragile. "The market is still in the intensive care unit," he said. Traders said three days of relative market stability, including a strong showing on Thursday, attracted buying by mutual fund operators, big and small pension funds, banks and insurance companies. "People are feeling extremely encouraged by the advances Thursday and today, and we are witnessing something that is bordering on confidence," said Jon Grossman, a stock trader with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Wall Street's ability to shake off developments such as the dollar's decline Thursday, "indicates an oversold market won't go down on bad news anymore," said Robert Colby, an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham and Co. brokerage firm. The NYSE also said it had extended until further notice its request to member firms to refrain from using the exchange's automated systems to execute computer-driven program trades for its customers. British Petroleum was the most active NYSE-listed issue, closing at 17 1/2. Tenneco followed, up 1/4 to 44 1/2. AT&T was third, climbing 1/2 to 21 1/2. Union Carbide added 2 1/2 to 21 1/2. Among other chemical issues, Raychem climbed 1/4 to 12 1/2, Monsanto jumped 6 1/4 to 70 1/2, and Dow Chemical rose 1/4 to 74. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

12 Month High/Low Stock table (D) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (E) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (F) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (G) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (H) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (I) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (J) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (K) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (L) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (M) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (N) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (O) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (P) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

12 Month High/Low Stock table (Q) listing various stocks and their price ranges.

Handwritten signature 'John Smith' at the bottom of the page.

NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
30	29	1.00	4.00	12.00	30	29	+	30	30	30
31	30	1.00	4.00	12.00	31	30	+	31	31	31
32	31	1.00	4.00	12.00	32	31	+	32	32	32
33	32	1.00	4.00	12.00	33	32	+	33	33	33
34	33	1.00	4.00	12.00	34	33	+	34	34	34
35	34	1.00	4.00	12.00	35	34	+	35	35	35
36	35	1.00	4.00	12.00	36	35	+	36	36	36
37	36	1.00	4.00	12.00	37	36	+	37	37	37
38	37	1.00	4.00	12.00	38	37	+	38	38	38
39	38	1.00	4.00	12.00	39	38	+	39	39	39
40	39	1.00	4.00	12.00	40	39	+	40	40	40

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
41	40	1.00	4.00	12.00	41	40	+	41	41	41
42	41	1.00	4.00	12.00	42	41	+	42	42	42
43	42	1.00	4.00	12.00	43	42	+	43	43	43
44	43	1.00	4.00	12.00	44	43	+	44	44	44
45	44	1.00	4.00	12.00	45	44	+	45	45	45
46	45	1.00	4.00	12.00	46	45	+	46	46	46
47	46	1.00	4.00	12.00	47	46	+	47	47	47
48	47	1.00	4.00	12.00	48	47	+	48	48	48
49	48	1.00	4.00	12.00	49	48	+	49	49	49
50	49	1.00	4.00	12.00	50	49	+	50	50	50

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
51	50	1.00	4.00	12.00	51	50	+	51	51	51
52	51	1.00	4.00	12.00	52	51	+	52	52	52
53	52	1.00	4.00	12.00	53	52	+	53	53	53
54	53	1.00	4.00	12.00	54	53	+	54	54	54
55	54	1.00	4.00	12.00	55	54	+	55	55	55
56	55	1.00	4.00	12.00	56	55	+	56	56	56
57	56	1.00	4.00	12.00	57	56	+	57	57	57
58	57	1.00	4.00	12.00	58	57	+	58	58	58
59	58	1.00	4.00	12.00	59	58	+	59	59	59
60	59	1.00	4.00	12.00	60	59	+	60	60	60

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
61	60	1.00	4.00	12.00	61	60	+	61	61	61
62	61	1.00	4.00	12.00	62	61	+	62	62	62
63	62	1.00	4.00	12.00	63	62	+	63	63	63
64	63	1.00	4.00	12.00	64	63	+	64	64	64
65	64	1.00	4.00	12.00	65	64	+	65	65	65
66	65	1.00	4.00	12.00	66	65	+	66	66	66
67	66	1.00	4.00	12.00	67	66	+	67	67	67
68	67	1.00	4.00	12.00	68	67	+	68	68	68
69	68	1.00	4.00	12.00	69	68	+	69	69	69
70	69	1.00	4.00	12.00	70	69	+	70	70	70

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
71	70	1.00	4.00	12.00	71	70	+	71	71	71
72	71	1.00	4.00	12.00	72	71	+	72	72	72
73	72	1.00	4.00	12.00	73	72	+	73	73	73
74	73	1.00	4.00	12.00	74	73	+	74	74	74
75	74	1.00	4.00	12.00	75	74	+	75	75	75
76	75	1.00	4.00	12.00	76	75	+	76	76	76
77	76	1.00	4.00	12.00	77	76	+	77	77	77
78	77	1.00	4.00	12.00	78	77	+	78	78	78
79	78	1.00	4.00	12.00	79	78	+	79	79	79
80	79	1.00	4.00	12.00	80	79	+	80	80	80

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
81	80	1.00	4.00	12.00	81	80	+	81	81	81
82	81	1.00	4.00	12.00	82	81	+	82	82	82
83	82	1.00	4.00	12.00	83	82	+	83	83	83
84	83	1.00	4.00	12.00	84	83	+	84	84	84
85	84	1.00	4.00	12.00	85	84	+	85	85	85
86	85	1.00	4.00	12.00	86	85	+	86	86	86
87	86	1.00	4.00	12.00	87	86	+	87	87	87
88	87	1.00	4.00	12.00	88	87	+	88	88	88
89	88	1.00	4.00	12.00	89	88	+	89	89	89
90	89	1.00	4.00	12.00	90	89	+	90	90	90

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
91	90	1.00	4.00	12.00	91	90	+	91	91	91
92	91	1.00	4.00	12.00	92	91	+	92	92	92
93	92	1.00	4.00	12.00	93	92	+	93	93	93
94	93	1.00	4.00	12.00	94	93	+	94	94	94
95	94	1.00	4.00	12.00	95	94	+	95	95	95
96	95	1.00	4.00	12.00	96	95	+	96	96	96
97	96	1.00	4.00	12.00	97	96	+	97	97	97
98	97	1.00	4.00	12.00	98	97	+	98	98	98
99	98	1.00	4.00	12.00	99	98	+	99	99	99
100	99	1.00	4.00	12.00	100	99	+	100	100	100

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
101	100	1.00	4.00	12.00	101	100	+	101	101	101
102	101	1.00	4.00	12.00	102	101	+	102	102	102
103	102	1.00	4.00	12.00	103	102	+	103	103	103
104	103	1.00	4.00	12.00	104	103	+	104	104	104
105	104	1.00	4.00	12.00	105	104	+	105	105	105
106	105	1.00	4.00	12.00	106	105	+	106	106	106
107	106	1.00	4.00	12.00	107	106	+	107	107	107
108	107	1.00	4.00	12.00	108	107	+	108	108	108
109	108	1.00	4.00	12.00	109	108	+	109	109	109
110	109	1.00	4.00	12.00	110	109	+	110	110	110

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
111	110	1.00	4.00	12.00	111	110	+	111	111	111
112	111	1.00	4.00	12.00	112	111	+	112	112	112
113	112	1.00	4.00	12.00	113	112	+	113	113	113
114	113	1.00	4.00	12.00	114	113	+	114	114	114
115	114	1.00	4.00	12.00	115	114	+	115	115	115
116	115	1.00	4.00	12.00	116	115	+	116	116	116
117	116	1.00	4.00	12.00	117	116	+	117	117	117
118	117	1.00	4.00	12.00	118	117	+	118	118	118
119	118	1.00	4.00	12.00	119	118	+	119	119	119
120	119	1.00	4.00	12.00	120	119	+	120	120	120

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
121	120	1.00	4.00	12.00	121	120	+	121	121	121
122	121	1.00	4.00	12.00	122	121	+	122	122	122
123	122	1.00	4.00	12.00	123	122	+	123	123	123
124	123	1.00	4.00	12.00	124	123	+	124	124	124
125	124	1.00	4.00	12.00	125	124	+	125	125	125
126	125	1.00	4.00	12.00	126	125	+	126	126	126
127	126	1.00	4.00	12.00	127	126	+	127	127	127
128	127	1.00	4.00	12.00	128	127	+	128	128	128
129	128	1.00	4.00	12.00	129	128	+	129	129	129
130	129	1.00	4.00	12.00	130	129	+	130	130	130

12 Month High	Low	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Chg.	Cl.	Open	Close
131	130	1.00	4.00	12.00	131	130	+	131	131	131
132	131	1.00	4.00	12.00	132	131	+	132	132	132
133	132	1.00	4.00	12.00	133	132	+	133	133	133
134	133	1.00	4.00	12.00	134	133	+	134	134	134
135	134	1.00	4.00	12.00	135	134	+	135	135	135
136	135	1.00	4.00	12.00	136	135	+	136	136	136
137	136	1.00	4.00	12.00	137	136	+	137	137	137
138	137	1.00	4.00	12.00	138	137	+	138	138	138
139	138	1.00	4.00	12.00	139	138	+	139	139	139
140	139	1.00	4.00	12.00	140	139	+	140	140	140

Stocks Surge in Tokyo, Europe

London Is Up 67, but Down For the Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON—Stock prices ended higher Europe Friday as buyers came back to the markets amid signs of a steady dollar.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index closed up 67.80 points, or 4.03 percent, at 1,749.80 points, extending Thursday's gain of 23.60 points. For the week, however, the index was down about 2.5 percent.

Volume was high, with more than 932 million shares changing hands, including 250 million new shares in British Petroleum Co.

Dealers said that the better-than-expected debut of the BP shares, coupled with an opening rally on the New York Stock Exchange, allowed the market to extend Thursday's gains. Other shares got a boost from the BP issue, and the FTSE index was up about 90 points at mid-afternoon before drifting back slightly.

Dealers said the government's decision to proceed with its £7.2 billion (\$12.2 billion) BP issue came as a relief. "Now that the uncertainty over BP is over, the market may well be steadier for a while," one dealer said.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Grains

Table for Wheat (CBT) with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Food

Table for Coffee (NYCSE) with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Metals

Table for Copper (COMEX) with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Livestock

Table for Cattle (CBT) with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Currency Options

Table for Philadelphia Exchange with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last.

Paris Commodities

Table for SUGAR with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change.

Dividends

Table for American Gas with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield.

London Commodities

Table for SUGAR with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Spot Commodities

Table for Aluminum with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

U.S. Treasuries

Table for Treasury bills with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Price.

Japanese Surpass Swiss as Savers

United Press International GENEVA — The Japanese have overtaken the Swiss as the world's biggest savers, the International Savings Bank Institute said Friday.

DM Futures Options

Table for DM Futures with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last.

London Metals

Table for Aluminum with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

DM Futures Options

Table for DM Futures with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last.

DM Futures Options

Table for DM Futures with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last.

DM Futures Options

Table for DM Futures with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Last.

U.S. Treasury Bonds (CBT)

Table for Treasury Bonds with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Municipal Bonds (CBT)

Table for Municipal Bonds with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

European Dollar (IMM)

Table for European Dollar with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

British Pound (IMM)

Table for British Pound with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

French Franc (IMM)

Table for French Franc with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Canadian Dollar (IMM)

Table for Canadian Dollar with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Swiss Franc (IMM)

Table for Swiss Franc with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Japanese Yen (IMM)

Table for Japanese Yen with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Gold (COMEX)

Table for Gold with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Silver (COMEX)

Table for Silver with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Platinum (NYMEX)

Table for Platinum with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Palladium (NYMEX)

Table for Palladium with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Gold (COMEX)

Table for Gold with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Silver (COMEX)

Table for Silver with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Platinum (NYMEX)

Table for Platinum with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Palladium (NYMEX)

Table for Palladium with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

U.S. Treasury Bonds (CBT)

Table for Treasury Bonds with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Municipal Bonds (CBT)

Table for Municipal Bonds with columns: Maturity, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Stock Indexes

Table for S&P 500 with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Commodity Indexes

Table for Commodity Indexes with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

Stock Indexes

Table for S&P 500 with columns: Bid, Ask, High, Low, Change.

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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High/Low

Table for 12 Month High/Low with columns: Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, Change.

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12 Month High/Low

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(Continued on next page)

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Weakens on Doubts in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped slightly Friday in New York as bench traders looked for evidence that monetary policy would be eased...

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

would address the American Council on Germany on Monday night in New York. A spokeswoman for the West German central bank's New York office would not discuss Mr. Pöhl's agenda but said a trip to Washington was a "possibility."

EMS: 8-Nation Currency Bloc Appears to Weather Strains of Falling Dollar. Coordinated international moves to cut the U.S. budget deficit and ease interest rates in West Germany, Japan and, perhaps, Britain.

Warburg Urges Sale of T-Bonds

LONDON — S.G. Warburg Securities Ltd. said Friday that it was urging its customers to sell U.S. Treasury bonds, now at their best levels in months, because the dollar is likely to weaken further.

Fed Said to Make Good On Pledge of Liquidity

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve is making good on its promise to provide the U.S. banking system with adequate liquidity while it weathers the storm of last week's historic drop in stock prices, according to economists.

BP: Issue Proceeds but Losses Loom

The original offer, detailed on Oct. 15, was for payment of the 330 pence price in three stages, the first at 120 pence, followed by two of 105 pence by 1989.

After ending slightly higher in Tokyo and Europe, the dollar slipped to 138.40 Japanese yen in New York, down slightly from 137.90 on Thursday.

The dollar also closed in New York at 5.8625 French francs, up from 5.8675 on Thursday, and at 1.4300 Swiss francs, down from 1.4385.

The British pound also rose against the dollar, closing at 172.0, against 171.25 on Thursday.

By specifically using the language of September's agreement in its announcement Friday, the Bank of France signaled to the market that it intended to take advantage of the new rules.

From the British Treasury's point of view, what matters most is that it will receive its anticipated £5.7 billion in revenue from the sale.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices of 2,000 New York Stocks. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks.

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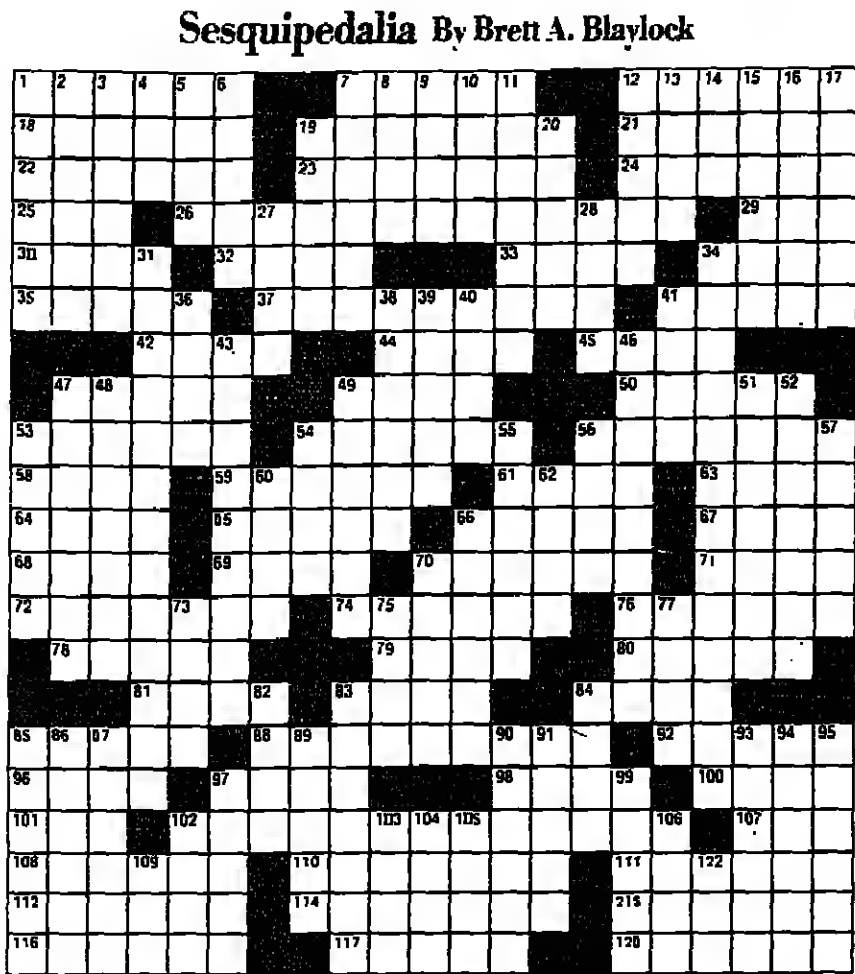
Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks.

ACROSS

1 "The Wild One" star
7 Grates
12 Made the grade
18 Hit-a-bair man
19 Hugs' "Marin"
21 Chant
22 Depom
23 Morning glory, e.g.
24 Wops
25 U.S. poet, 1895-1962
26 Interdependent linking
29 Due follower
30 Idle or Clapton
32 Stones
33 U.S. Sec. of State, 1905-9
34 Masher's look
35 A biographer of Jesus
37 Becoming hidden
41 Basque headgear
42 Means
44 Mind-set
45 Vertes

DOWN

16 Main course
17 Octavo's milieu
19 Apothegms
20 U.S. Sec. of War, 1828-31
21 Sudd's milieu
28 Job
31 Science of public finance
34 Pretentious phraseology
36 Bit of
37 Marginalia
38 Solzhenitsyn, e.g.
39 H.S. group
40 Come to
41 Silverp, e.g.
43 State of disuse
46 Supplian



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DOWN

1 Pl. k-me-up
2 Withdraw
3 Reach
4 "man-on-leather" time of Burns
5 Reward
6 Successful
7 Meat
8 "Thanks"
9 Approximately
10 Pl. of speech
11 Vined
12 Ornamental
13 Unknown author
14 Nickname of a Udall
15 Postal employee

DOWN

47 War horse
48 Where to spend a leu
49 Castilian catnap
51 City on Monterey Bay
52 Attracts
53 Net
54 School Orwell attended
55 Stirrup bone
56 Disparage
57 East Indian hardwoods
60 Bumbo or ombu
62 Stirs
66 Quincunx group, e.g.

DOWN

70 Lament
73 Colter
75 Not of the clergy
77 "Arrivederci"
82 Patola
83 Takes umbrage

DOWN

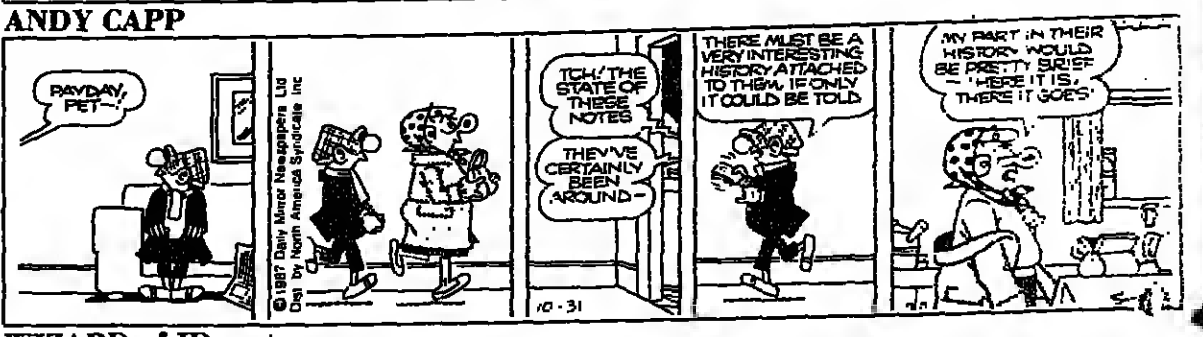
84 Phobos' fixative
85 Chariot
86 Publisher
87 Belong
89 Bartok and Lugosi
90 Expiated
91 Heavy and cameo

DOWN

93 Blood poisoning
94 Indolent
95 City on the Riviera
97 Before
99 Alligator's prey
102 Fountain or Rose

DOWN

103 Unit of optical time
104 Stilm
105 Cur
106 Mythical beast
109 Hand-rumly
112 A play by Euripides



HISTORY IN SHERMAN PARK:

An American Family and the Reagan-Mondale Election

By Jonathan Schell. 133 pages. \$15.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

NINETEEN SIXTY-EIGHT:

A Personal Report

By Hans Koning. 194 pages. \$15.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHATEVER happened to the 1960s? Or, to cite a telling vignette in Jonathan Schell's "History in Sherman Park": How could it be that one of the people he interviewed—who in 1968 had voted for Senator Eugene McCarthy, who in 1972 had voted for Senator George McGovern, who in 1976 had voted for Peter Canjelo of the Socialist Workers Party, who in 1980 had voted for Barry Commoner of the Citizens Party—decided in 1984 to vote for Ronald Reagan?

BOOKS

Both the Schell book and Hans Koning's "Nineteen Sixty-Eight" explore in their respective ways the extraordinary transformation we appear to have undergone in the last two decades. Schell—a former reporter for The New Yorker whose best-known previous book is his meditation on nuclear catastrophe, "The Fate of the Earth"—does so by getting to know a particular American family during the 1984 presidential campaign between Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale.

Hans Koning, who has also contributed to The New Yorker and written many books, measures the distance we have traveled since the 1960s by celebrating the year 1968 for the "clarity of perception" it brought. "It was as if a curtain had been raised, a veil lifted. The clichés, platitudes, and myths of our public life, what may politely be called our Fourth of July rhetoric, were suddenly seen as such, and not just by a handful of lefties in small magazines, but by the people at large, many of them."

Of the two, Schell's report is the more thoughtful and thought-provoking. Combining his probing yet informal interviews and his reflections on recent U.S. history, he weaves his way to a theory of why the present times seem so out of whack. That only problem with his unorthodox approach is that it

lacks dramatic inevitability. The people he gets to know remain somewhat indistinct as characters.

For instance, it is often Schell who raises the question with his subjects of nuclear Armageddon in our lives, which is predictable enough considering his deep concern with the issue. In response, his subjects shrug and say, in so many words, yes, that's a problem all right, but what are you going to do? The result is that Schell's concluding emphasis on the importance of nuclear war in the contemporary psyche has about it a certain gratuitous quality.

Compared with Koning, however, he is a saint of objectivity. In Koning's vision, there isn't much room for what lies beyond his beliefs. "Looking back now from the winter 1986-87, I see that throughout those wild and calm times, the year 1968 was the most meaningful to me, and still remains so. Meaningful in a political way, that is. But politics and personal emotions have always been intertwined for me."

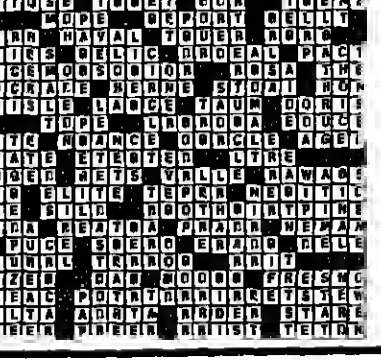
Although he quickly adds that for him emotions don't "take the place of thinking," he neither explains his personal feelings nor bothers to define a system of values against which to measure the benefits and drawbacks of that tumultuous year.

Schell comes a little closer to explaining the sense of confusion both he and Koning believe many people are suffering from these days. Dismissing the 1960s as an aberrant time when prosperity made us forget certain abiding economic realities, he worries less about the decline of revolutionary activism and more about what the bomb is quietly doing to us.

DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



"If there is active complicity by the average citizen in the nuclear peril, it may lie in this: We are ready to pay for our comfort and safety by accepting the threat of our annihilation, and of the possible annihilation of mankind. The point in the present context, however, is that the shape of the peril fits into a broader pattern than our political life seems to have assumed."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	12	15	Beijing	12	15
Athens	12	15	Bombay	12	15
Berlin	12	15	Calcutta	12	15
Bombay	12	15	Colombo	12	15
Buenos Aires	12	15	Hankow	12	15
Calcutta	12	15	Harbin	12	15
Colombo	12	15	Manila	12	15
Hankow	12	15	Shanghai	12	15
Harbin	12	15	Singapore	12	15
Manila	12	15	Tokyo	12	15
Shanghai	12	15			
Singapore	12	15			
Tokyo	12	15			

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3740	+15
Bombay	1230	+10
London	2281	+12
Manila	2511	+15
Stockholm	145	+2
Tokyo	2281	+12

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3740	+15
Bombay	1230	+10
London	2281	+12
Manila	2511	+15
Stockholm	145	+2
Tokyo	2281	+12

do it right

SPORTS

The Snows of Monaco? Hardly, but Prince Albert May Be Headed for the Olympics on a Bobsled

FONTVIEILLE, Monaco — Winter sports in this tiny principality usually range from swimming in the Mediterranean to rolling dice at a casino but a local athlete, Albert Grimaldi, has his eyes set on piloting a two-man bobsled at the Winter Olympics in Calgary.

learning proper techniques at summer camps and winter tournaments. Most of his fitness training has been done in Monaco, a winter haven of warmth where the only thing that glitters is jewelry.



Prince Albert

member of his family to be an Olympian — his uncle, the late John Kelly Jr. of Philadelphia, participated in the Games as a rower.

Jean Baggioni, the team's French trainer, said the prince uses his athletic background to overcome his lack of bobsledding experience.

Since Monaco is a member of the International Bobsled Federation it automatically is allowed an Olympic entry and the prince's team is the only one in Monaco.

Resurgent Bills, Colts Tighten Up AFC East

NEW YORK — Last year it was the most lopsided division in the American Conference: two playoff teams at the top, two teams with a total of seven victories at the bottom. But who's in first in the Eastern Division now? Almost everybody.

Four of the five teams in this National Football League division are tied at 3-3. Buffalo, Indianapolis, New England and the Jets, Miami, at 2-4, is within whispering distance in the five-team division.

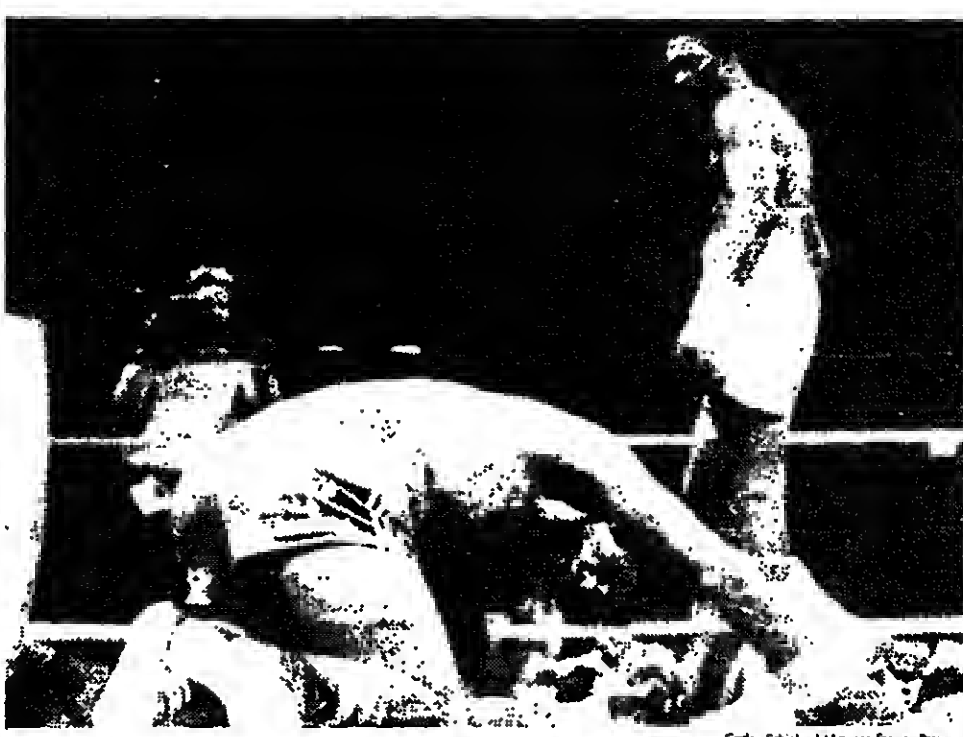
doing well during this year's strike games. All those first-round draft picks are finally paying off. The Colts have not been a contending team since 1979, the Bills not since 1981.

Baseball Chief Says 'Never' to Instant Replay

PORTLAND, Oregon — Umpiring mistakes in the final game of baseball's World Series haven't softened Commissioner Peter Ueberroth's vehement opposition to the use of television instant replays in help on close calls.

"There will be no use of instant replays as long as I'm commissioner," Ueberroth said at a news conference Thursday.

Hearn's Knocks Out Roldan and Wins His 4th Title



Juan Roldan trying to get up after Thomas Hearns knocked him down in the first round.

By Phil Berger
LAS VEGAS — Under cloudy desert skies, Thomas Hearns became the first man in boxing history to win four world titles in separate weight categories.

Moroccan 'Mystery Man' Ready for N.Y. Marathon



Nechadi el-Mostafa

NEW YORK — When he came to New York to run in the marathon last year, Nechadi el-Mostafa of Morocco paid his own expenses.

"I was not a serious student," he said. "I wanted to be a runner and would not study when there were races coming up. That ruled out the university."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

New Orleans (3-3) at Atlanta (2-4): If statistics mean anything, this is a walkover for the Saints. They are the top team in possession time since their Rueben Mayes is able to grind it out.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Football, Basketball, Hockey, and Tennis, listing various games and scores.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Watson Leads \$3 Million Golf Event
SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP) — Tom Watson once-putted 11 times on the way to a 5-under-par 65 and the first-round lead in golf's richest tournament, the \$3 million Championships of Golf.

INTERCONFERENCE

Detroit (1-5) at Denver (3-2-1): The Broncos are 29-6 at home in the last five games under Coach Dan Reeves. But Reeves is complaining that his complicated offensive and defensive schemes have been disrupted by the strike.

Hockey

Table showing National Hockey League Standings for various teams and divisions.

Mansell Injured in Qualifying in Japan

TOKYO (UPI) — Nigel Mansell, second in the world championship standings, crashed through a tire barrier Friday and injured his right leg and back in qualifying for Formula One racing's Japanese Grand Prix.

MONDAY NIGHT

New York Giants (1-5) at Dallas (3-3): The Cowboys have taken four of the last five games in this always-spirited rivalry. But a bounce here, a tip there — who knows? The Giants may not have Joe Morris, who is not practicing because of a bruised knee, but the Cowboys may have lost that loving feeling for one another as a result of the strike's harsh words.

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune featuring a 'Save 40%' offer and subscription information.

POSTCARD

Home Sweet Scary Home

By Patricia Leigh Brown

NEW YORK — To Gene Wolfe, a writer of horror stories, there is something inherently scary about houses. You can never be sure you're alone, he once wrote. The fact that you can't see the entire house at one time is unnerving. There is always the possibility of opening the closet and finding clothes and a mysterious, or sneaking into the kitchen for a midnight snack to encounter a monster in the mixing bowl.

In the last week of October, when the breath turns ghostly and trees are denuded in the wind's teeth, thoughts turn, not to tasteful interiors, but to the sinister aspects of houses.

The spectral house is as old as the fairy tale. Its contemporary interpretations have sprung from the mysterious castle of the 18th-century Gothic novel, and from Edgar Allan Poe's House of Usher, where "an air of stern, deep and irresistible gloom hung over and pervaded all."

"The image of the haunted house has been with us since before the dawn of time," said the film director Roger Corman, best known for his 1960s films based on Poe's stories and starring Vincent Price. "In the future, a structure on a distant planet will probably be haunted."

The haunted house is big business today, stalking the world of teenage culture and VCRs in movies like "Poltergeist" and "Ghostbusters."

"We've progressed from the castle," said John Carpenter, who directed "The Thing," "Halloween" and "Christine," among other horror films. "We've modernized the idea."

Today's scary house is not necessarily situated at the foot of a dead-end street. In "Poltergeist," a film produced by Steven Spielberg and directed by Tobe Hooper, the scene is a suburban California subdivision and a split-level house.

The haunted-house story has also graduated to include haunted cars, office buildings, 24-hour chain stores, truck stops, bars, suburbs and shopping malls.

The idea of home as a safe haven provides the central theme. "Our homes are the places where we allow ourselves the ultimate vulnerability," Stephen King wrote in "Dance Macabre," his analysis of the horror genre.

"These stories are about the unknown invading the central area of life," said Dean R. Koontz, a writer of horror stories. "Home is that sacred place where we reject the idea of death and loneliness."

Where early writers used turrets, dungeons, creaking stairs, rusty hinges, smuffed-out candles and a profusion of cobwebs as a litany of fear, today's masters, when not using graphic violence, create fear and gloom, like Alfred Hitchcock, by exploiting the horror of the ordinary.

"A house can be made fearful," Carpenter said, "by asking what does it look like, what does it sound like, is it dark in daytime? How are the shadows playing across the walls? What are the distant sounds? If you stand completely still in your own house and turn the lights off, you might be able to scare yourself."

In the well-appointed haunted house of today, technology often stands in for architectural details. In Koontz's 1973 book, "Demon Seed," for example, the home computer becomes what the drawbridge and the trapdoor were to the Gothic novel. The victim is trapped in her house by the evil computer, which seals the steel security shutters on the windows, locks the doors, shuts down the phone lines and eventually imprisons her.

To John Stilgoe, a professor of landscape architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design who has studied the historical phenomenon of the haunted house — with horror in general — is partly "a reaction against the certainties of science and technology." He added, "We want to believe in things that stump the experts."

Still, nowhere, not even a spanking-new condominium, is safe. So as the sun sinks on Halloween and as historical societies pay tribute to their local haunted houses, bear in mind that home is not only where the heart is, but where things may go bump in the night and where the ghouls and ghouettes and long-legged beasties dwell.

The Winds of Change at Brasserie Lipp

By Barry James

PARIS — In what is almost the equivalent of adding another couple of hundred feet to the Eiffel Tower, the new management of Brasserie Lipp has decreed that the establishment on Boulevard Saint-Germain will henceforth remain open on Mondays and close for only four weeks a year instead of nine.

For a place where a new dish is admitted to the menu as rarely as a new article in the constitution, such a change is momentous stuff, and some of the regulars — who include politicians, ministers, writers and Le Tout Paris — are fearful that it portends a new mood of commercialism at Lipp.

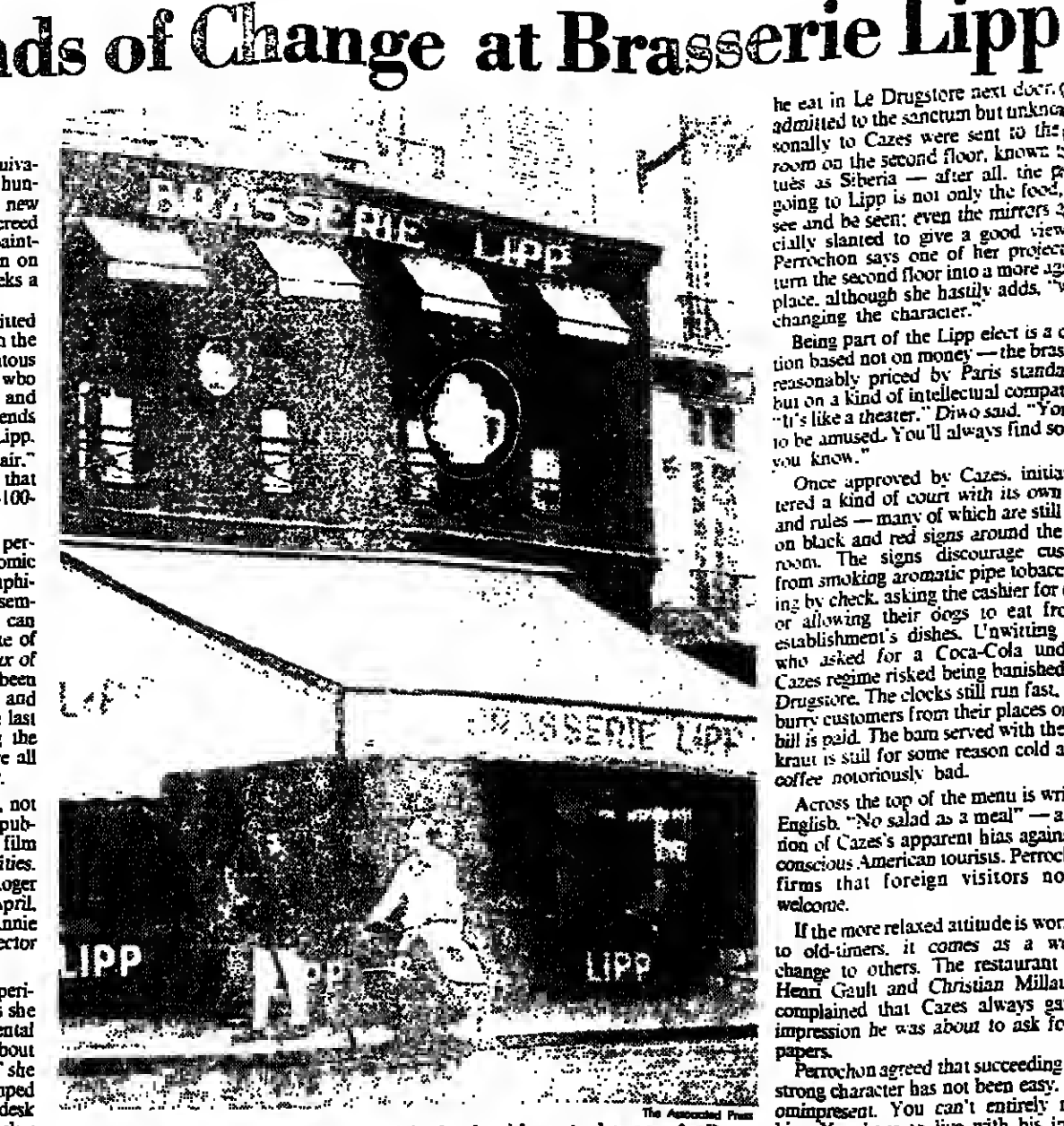
"There's a certain anxiety in the air," said Jean Diwo, author of a book that chronicled the restaurant's more-than-100-year history.

For much of this century, Lipp has performed the role of a kind of gastronomic Switzerland, a neutral ground geographically midway between the National Assembly and the Senate where politicians can agree to disagree over a heaping plate of good sauerkraut and a foaming seltzer of beer. Cabinetiers are said to have formed in the mirrored dining room and political squabbles healed there. The last four presidents of France, including the incumbent, François Mitterrand, have all been clients at one time or another.

Lipp is as much club as restaurant, not only for the politicians but also for publishers and writers, theater people, film stars, and television or media personalities. It was run in autocratic fashion by Roger Cazes, its owner until his death last April, when a distant relative by marriage, Annie Perrochon, became president and director general.

Perrochon, 43, had no previous experience of running a restaurant, and says she has no intention of making fundamental changes. "Let's just say I'm thinking about some adaptations and improvements," she said during an interview in her cramped office, barely big enough to contain a desk and chair. The menu, including the saucy sausage in mustard sauce that Ernest Hemingway considered his favorite dish, remains sacrosanct, she said.

But, according to Diwo, a habitué for many years, the wind of change is blowing through Lipp. Opening Mondays has meant that new waiters have had to be hired alongside the dignified Lipp immutables, some of whom have worked there for 30 years or more. The house now accepts plastic, a definite aversion of Cazes for whom the very notion of credit was not



Suddenly becoming democratic is the biggest change of all.

quite decent. It's now possible to reserve a table, a practice banned by Cazes who thought it would lead to the restaurant becoming filled by people from hotels and tourist agencies. And Diwo said, people can now be seen queuing to get in, as if Lipp were just another restaurant.

That Lipp is somehow becoming democratic is the biggest change of all. Cazes used to run Lipp like a personal salon, carrying out what Diwo called a triage at the entrance, rapidly sifting out the select and conducting them to a table corresponding to their social or political standing. "We're full up. Come back in two hours, at least" — which meant, in Lippian language, don't come back!

When he took a particular dislike to someone, Cazes was known to suggest that he eat in Le Drugstore next door. Cazes admitted to the sanctum but unbeknownst to Cazes were sent to the dining room on the second floor, known as the salons de Siberia — after all, the fact that Lipp is not only the mirrors and chandeliers to be seen and be seen, even the food is specially slanted to give a good view of the Perrochon says one of her projects is to turn the second floor into a more accessible place, although she hastily adds, "without changing the character."

Being part of the Lipp elect is a distinction based not on money — the brasserie is reasonably priced by Paris standards — but on a kind of intellectual compatibility. "It's like a theater," Diwo said. "You have to be amused. You'll always find someone you know."

Once approved by Cazes, initiatives were a kind of court with its own rules, and rules — many of which are still posted on black and red signs around the dining room. The signs discourage customers from smoking aromatic pipe tobacco, paying by check, asking the cashier for change or allowing their dogs to eat from the establishment's dishes. Unwitting clients who asked for a Coca-Cola under the Cazes regime risked being rebuffed by the staff. The clocks still run fast, as if to hurry customers from their places once the bill is paid. The boom served with the sauerkraut is still for some reason cold and the coffee notoriously bad.

Across the top of the menu is written in English: "No salad as a meal" — a reflection of Cazes's apparent bias against democratic-American tourists. Perrochon dismisses that foreign visitors now are welcome.

If the more relaxed attitude is worrisome to old-timers, it comes as a welcome change to others. The restaurant critic Henri Gault and Christian Millau once complained that Cazes always gave the impression he was about to ask for your papers.

Perrochon agreed that succeeding such a strong character had not been easy. "He is omnipresent. You can't entirely replace him. You have to live with his image."

She faced hostility from many among the 65-strong staff who had expected Cazes to be succeeded by his nephew and long-time deputy, Michel Cazes. "Things were a bit cold at first," she acknowledged.

Perrochon said the main challenge of running Brasserie Lipp is that of striking a balance between making it open to the world and at the same time keeping it as an intimate place for its devotees. "But I don't think the clientele will change very much," she said. "It's more than just a brasserie."

PEOPLE

Two U.S. Bon Share Swiss

In a ceremony on Friday, two U.S. Bon Share Swiss... General Javier P... 400,000 Swiss franc prize (about \$250,000) standing work... narrow transpor... British track sta... and United N... General Javier P... awarded 1987 Pr... namesake, Crown... Borbon of Spain... accepted the pri... Pérez de Cuellar... rian-American co... Folio's parents... and Queen Sophia... theater in the cap... tural region of Ast... Ceta received the... cure. Dr. Jacinto C... an expert on lepro... Radomín of Mexico... physiologist, share... award.

Shere Hite is so... dia that she isn't... more interviews... sex research book... allegedly attacked... and stomped off... sion show, and it... Hite is writing abo... "that men don't... says a Hite spokes... in a Washington st... Folio's parents... and Queen Sophia... until the New York... was in a New York... chauffeur who... punched him when... him when he called... now it's no interview...

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